



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

The Health and Welfare Services
of Southampton in 1955

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES
OF THE
County Borough
AND THE
Port of Southampton
For the Year 1955

BY
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present my twenty-fifth Report on the Health Services of Southampton for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

In my annual report for last year I informed you that the health in the borough during 1954 had been good and I am pleased to say that this has continued throughout the year under review, during which for the first time in our history no maternal deaths occurred.

The infantile mortality rate was further reduced from 23.59 in 1954 to 19.42 in 1955. This reduction is worthy of special note as the figure for 1954 was then the lowest rate ever recorded in Southampton, so that the present rate is yet another record.

A fall in the neonatal death rate also occurred, the 1954 figure of 16.26 being reduced to 13.05 in 1955.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis decreased from 50 in 1954 to 32 in 1955, a reduction of 18, but non-pulmonary deaths rose by 3.

Although infectious disease notifications increased by 1,633 during the year, this was mainly accounted for by an anticipated measles outbreak when notified cases increased by 1,701 as compared with the previous year.

On the 1st of December 1955, the Welfare Department became an integrated section of the Health Services. This policy is in conformity with the recommendation contained in the Guillebaud report.

Sir John Maude as a member of the Guillebaud Committee expressed the view that one of the most serious weaknesses of the National Health Service lies in the fact that it is operated as three separate services, and therefore lacks organic cohesion. Similar conditions exist in local health authority administration when the Health and Welfare Services operate as separate departments.

It is therefore significant that on the 'Appointed Day' in 1948, some authorities decided to amalgamate the two departments which have as their object the same aims and work of community care. Since that time one or two other local health authorities have acted similarly and Southampton has now come into line with this policy.

PERSONAL SERVICES PANEL.

In addition to the amalgamation, an innovation was created of appointing a 'Personal Services Panel'. This panel comprises all the principal officers of the Council concerned with welfare in its broadest sense.

As Medical Officer of Health and permanent chairman of the panel I have the authority after consultation with my colleagues on the Personal Services Panel to allocate all the special accommodation provided by the Council for old people, handicapped persons and problem families.

REVIEW PANEL.

In order to provide the machinery for the selection and assessment of the needs of individuals recommended for alternative accommodation for submission to the Personal Services Panel, I appointed a review panel consisting of myself, the Housing Manager, Chief Welfare Services Officer, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Superintendent Health Visitor with the Consultant Physician in charge of geriatric accommodation for the area as a co-opted member.

At the fortnightly meetings of the panel the field workers' reports and recommendations on each individual are studied in detail and these are often supplemented by reports from the private medical practitioners. In this way priorities and selection for rehousing in Part III hostels, flatlets and other accommodation provided for these groups can be more accurately determined, for example a person suffering from a crippling arthritis or cardiac condition needs accommodation which will obviate any climbing of stairs. In other cases it is necessary to decide whether a problem family should occupy a council house or first have a probationary period in a corporation hostel under the supervision of a rehabilitation officer. In difficult cases, the review panel visit the individual and are then generally able to reach a decision.

Under present circumstances as the hospital are authorities responsible for the chronic sick and the local authority is responsible for the aged and infirm, a review panel with both sides represented is essential to bring about an easy exchange of patients between the geriatric wards, the hostels and the accommodation for old people.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF VISITING AREAS.

The Housing Department had up to 1st December 1955, employed four Housing Welfare Officers to care for the welfare side of council tenants. These officers have now been transferred to the Health Department as general purposes social workers. This addition to the staff of field workers necessitated a revision of working areas. The whole of the County Borough was therefore divided into four visiting areas. This scheme has been devised to reduce duplication of visitation and a closer liason between the field workers concerned. The health visitors and sanitary inspectors still retain their districts but these districts are grouped together as visiting areas, each of which is covered by one welfare officer, one child care officer and one general purpose social worker.

A branch health centre in each of the four areas is used as an area headquarters and a weekly meeting is held of all the social workers. The duration of the area meeting is limited to a maximum period of one hour to obviate taking them away from the field work more than is necessary. The chair at meetings is taken by workers in rotation and the general purposes social workers act as secretaries and record the decisions reached by the social workers. These meetings lead to a much closer liason between the various officers and so reduce duplication of visiting. The Education Welfare Officers also attend the meetings and can often give useful information on problem families and the poor school attendance of the children. The multiplicity of social workers is a matter that is giving grave concern to local authorities and it is thought that this present scheme will reduce some previous overlapping.

With the difficulty of procuring health visitors at the present time it has been decided to make the four general purposes social workers responsible for all the problem families in their areas. The health visitors are called in when it is felt that the problem families have reached a stage when health education can be appreciated and acted upon by these families.

CENTRAL CARD INDEX

In preparing a programme of accommodation and facilities for the aged and the handicapped it has been necessary to build up a central card index which records the specific needs of each individual. By the completion and return of a standard enquiry form sent to all medical practitioners and the field workers, the department is now able to ascertain for instance how many old people at present require meals-on-wheels, chiropody, laundry service, or special accommodation.

SOCIAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE.

In connection with problem families fairly complete information on the circumstances of all those who come within the group are now available to the Authority. There is a fortnightly meeting of the Social Rehabilitation Committee comprising all the statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with welfare in the County Borough. The chief area officers of the National Assistance Board, the Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C., the Salvation Army, the Red Cross and the Hospital Almoners are members and are able to give most valuable advice and information which assists the solution of the living conditions and circumstances of this hard core of social misfits.

The method of dealing with this class is to provide temporary accommodation under the disciplinary control of a warden and his wife. When improvement is evident they are then removed to hostels without such intimate supervision. After a period of probation and evidence that they are making a real effort to improve their standard of life consideration is given to rehousing them in one of the ten Council houses specially allocated for these families which are scattered throughout the Council estates and not segregated in groups.

ACCOMMODATION AND FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY

A combined Health and Welfare Department is in a unique position to observe the needs of old people and to provide the facilities to prevent deterioration and offer services to alleviate suffering and distress. Our aim is to keep the elderly in their own homes surrounded by their personal belongings with which they have lived throughout their lives. With this as an accepted policy a considerable degree of success has been achieved by extending the health visiting, domiciliary nursing and domestic help services and their work will be supplemented by an extension of the meals-on-wheels, chiropody and laundry facilities. Southampton like many other towns has now provided for those in unsuitable surroundings, the provision of accommodation in the form of flatlets under the care of a resident warden and his wife, the latter with necessary experience.

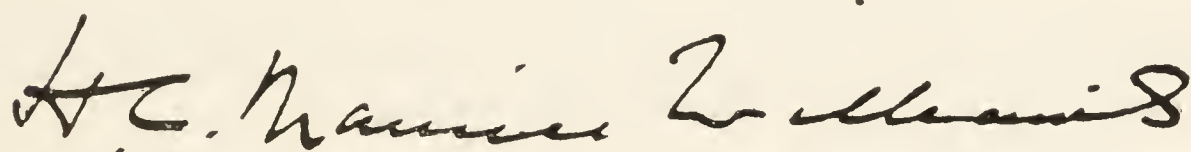
The residents are able through a system of emergency bells to seek the help of the warden throughout the 24 hours. This seems in general to be a more satisfactory way of caring for the elderly except for a small proportion who are in need of more intimate care as provided in hostels. It is proposed to extend the flatlet type of accommodation during the next three years.

With the closer integration of the department it is believed that we shall get full liason between the local authority and the hospitals because it is only through a ready interchange of accommodation suitable to the needs of a particular individual that we can prevent the wastage of hospital beds that are needed for the chronic sick. The same thing applies to transfers from flats and bungalows to hostels when it is found that old people can no longer manage in their own homes.

In future years the proportion of old people will steadily increase so that planning to meet the present and future needs is one of the most urgent problems facing local health and welfare authorities.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H.C. Harrison'. The script is cursive and fluid, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN MRS. M. O'HIGGINS, THE SHERIFF, ALDERMAN MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P., (Chairman), ALDERMEN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., MRS. B. LEACH, MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, COUNCILLORS MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, J. BOYLE, W. F. COOK, J.P., G. T. DICKS, E. A. EFEMEY, L. J. GULLIFORD, E. G. LAST, MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD.

NON COUNCIL MEMBERS

DR. P. GRAHAM TODD (Co-opted on Public Health Committee and Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee); DR. J. E. A. SIMPSON (Co-opted on Public Health Committee and Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee); MRS. E. HARVEY, MRS. V. JACKSON, MRS. P. SMALL, MRS. M. TOPP, MR. J. WILD, MISS E. WRIGHT (all co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee); MRS. L. B. BARNARD, J.P., MRS. A. REW (all co-opted on Mental Welfare Sub-Committee); MRS. V. K. CALE, MRS. D. I. MILLS, MRS. L. MILLARD ARNOLD, B.SC. (all co-opted on Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee); MRS. N. WATTS (Co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee and Mental Welfare Sub-Committee).

WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN MRS. M. O'HIGGINS, ALDERMAN MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, COUNCILLORS MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, J. N. CANTELO, W. F. COOK, J.P., G. T. DICKS, V. C. DUKE, A. J. GUARD, F. HALFPENNY, MRS. L. A. IRONSIDE, MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD, MRS. E. E. WILLCOCK, J.P. (Chairman), MRS. E. W. ROLFE, J.P., MRS. L. F. DOVE.

NON COUNCIL MEMBERS

MR. F. A. CHILDS (Co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Handicapped Persons Sub-Committee); MR. F. B. DOYLE, MR. A. F. MOON, MRS. D. M. RADWELL (all co-opted on Welfare Services Committee and Administration and General Purposes Sub-Committee); MRS. E. M. S. PEARCE, MR. J. G. WIDGERY (all co-opted on Welfare Services Committee).

CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Medical Officer of Health	.....	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	.....	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

COMMITTEES Concerned With HEALTH & WELFARE

SOCIAL REHABILITATION PANEL. (Meets Fortnightly.)

WELFARE. HOUSING.

HEALTH. CHILDRENS.

EDUCATION. FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES.

Medical Officer of Health (chairman)
and the following—
Representative(s) of
Town Clerk's Dept.
Chief Welfare Services Officer.
Chief Public Health Inspector.
Superintendent Health Visitor.
Supervisor Domestic Help Service.
Childrens Dept.
Superintendent School Welfare Officer.
Housing Dept.
Almoner — Childrens Hospital.
Citizens Advice Bureau
British Red Cross Society.
Solvation Army.
Area Officers National Assistance Board.
Inspectors N.S.P.C.C.

ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL HOMES.

Toronto. 30 flats.
Coronation. 44 flats
ESTATE FLATS Etc.
(Specially reserved for O.A.P.s)
1 B.R Flats & Bungalows. 42 dwellings.
(At present accommodating 600 persons.)

OTHER BUNGALOWS.

Mainly Pre-fabs. 125 dwellings.
(Accommodating 150 persons.)

HOSTELS.

Bitterne Lodge 13 Families.
Other Hostels. 72 Families.

SPECIAL PROPERTIES.

Alloticed to Problem Families. 10.

PROPERTIES IN COURSE OF ADAPTATION OR TO BE ACQUIRED.

Hill Lane (2 Properties) 12 Units.
Howard Road. 6 Units.

PROPERTIES SIMILAR IN TYPE TO TORONTO HOMES.

Millbrook. 29 Units.
Thornhill (2 Properties) 25 Units.
(n) 30 Units.

Weston Farm. 33 Units
(For infirm aged.)

ADDITIONAL BUNGALOWS & FLATS Etc.

For aged 250 Units.

The HOUSING & WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEES of the COUNCIL have delegated to the Medical Officer of Health after consultation with his colleagues on the Personal Services Panel the power to allocate all the special accommodation provided by the Housing & Welfare Committees for Old People—Handicapped Persons and Problem Families.

WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Part III Residential Accommodation

Section 21a
National Assistance Act. 1948.

Name of home.	No. of Persons.
Northlands.	46.
Homelands.	20
Peartree.	20
The Elms.	16
Brownhill.	27
Hillfield (Blind.)	46.
Moorgreen Hospital. (Joint user Estab.,)	126.

EMERGENCY ACCOMMODATION

Section 21b.
National Assistance Act. 1948

Property.	
Millbrook Road.	15 Units.
Rooms.	10 Beds.
Dormitory.	6 Units.

IN COURSE OF ADAPTATION.

Waterloo Road.	6 Units.
TO BE ADAPTED (for elderly persons.)	
Winn Road.	25 Beds.

PERSONAL SERVICES PANEL.

(Meets when called—but not less than Quarterly.)

Medical Officer of Health. (Permanent Chairman)
Town Clerk.
Chief Education Officer.
Chief Welfare Services Officer.
Housing Manager.
Childrens Officer

— IN ORDER TO ADVISE, THE PERSONAL SERVICES PANEL ON INDIVIDUAL CASES —

REVIEW PANEL. (Meets Fortnightly.)

Medical Officer of Health (chairman)
Housing Manager.
Chief Welfare Services Officer
Superintendent Health Visitor
Chief Public Health Inspector
Consultant Physician in charge of Geriatric Work of Hospital
Management Committee

— THE REVIEW PANEL FREQUENTLY VISIT APPLICANTS PRIOR TO ARRIVING AT A DECISION —

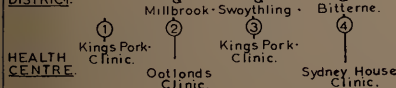
THE TOWN IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR AREAS.

The following SOCIAL WORKERS in each AREA attend a WEEKLY GROUP MEETING of a maximum of 1 hour duration, which is held in the Health Centre of the respective AREA. viz.—

Health Visitors
Public Health Inspectors.
Child Core Officers.
District Welfare Officers.
Education Welfare Officers.
Home Teachers for the Blind.
Assistant Welfare Officer for Physically Handicapped Persons.
Home Nursing Service.
Housing Dept. Representative.

AREAS.

DISTRICT: Central • Shirley • Portswood • Woolston •
& Millbrook • Swaythling • Bitterne.



HEALTH CENTRE.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer		C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	.....	CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D. E. GRETA HUMBLE, M.B., CH.B. H. D. ROSSITER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. J. W. DOUPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. M. R. SHAIL, M.B., CH.B., D.OBST., R.C.O.G. P. M. SEYMOUR-COLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 1.3.55).
Chief Public Health Inspector	.....	F. SAUNDERS, CERT.R.S.I., M.R.SAN.I., Meat and Foods., R.S.I. Sanitary Science.
Chief Port Health Inspector	.....	C. P. C. PARKER, CERT.R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods. Certificate Naval Architecture.
Chief Welfare Services Officer	.....	F. D. GLOVER, F.I.S.W.
Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	MISS E. C. MIDDLETON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., CERT.
Supervisor of Midwives	.....	MRS. M. DUGALD-GORDON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service		MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Principal Administrative Assistant	.....	W. M. WATTS.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1955 with the figures for 1954 shown in brackets.

BIRTHS—

	Males		Females		Total	
Legitimate	1,629	(1,450)	1,489	(1,478)	3,118	(2,928)
Illegitimate	90	(107)	88	(102)	178	(209)
TOTAL	1,719	(1,557)	1,577	(1,580)	3,296	(3,137)

Birth Rate 16.91 (16.69)

Number of Stillbirths 78 (74)

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths 1,951 (1,805)

Death Rate 10.01 (9.60)

Maternal Mortality Rate—

Per thousand live births — (0.32)

Per thousand total births — (0.31)

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth — (1)

Infantile Mortality—

Deaths of infants under one year of age 64 (74)

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births 19.42 (23.59)

Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 births..... 13.05 (16.26)

Neonatal Deaths 43 (51)

Marriages—

Number of Marriages 1,755 (1,739)

Marriage Rate 18.01 (18.5)

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 32 (50)

Rate per 100,000 population 16.4 (26.6)

Number of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5 (2)

Rate per 100,000 population 2.6 (1.1)

POPULATION—

Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of 1955 194,900

AREA (above high water mark) 11,542.7 acres

AREA (foreshore and tidal water) 1,851.3 acres

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	27	5	32
2.	Tuberculosis, other	3	2	5
3.	Syphilitic disease	11	2	13
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	—	1	1
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	20	24	44
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	72	10	82
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	31	31
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	20	20
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	95	94	189
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	6	5	11
16.	Diabetes	3	4	7
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	98	130	228
18.	Coronary disease, angina	193	107	300
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	25	23	48
20.	Other heart disease	154	186	340
21.	Other circulatory disease	37	32	69
22.	Influenza	4	2	6
23.	Pneumonia	41	29	70
24.	Bronchitis	70	29	99
25.	Other diseases of resp. system	8	13	21
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	13	2	15
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	2	5
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	14	12	26
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	17	—	17
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	8	11	19
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	68	85	153
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	15	6	21
34.	All other accidents	19	26	45
35.	Suicide	14	17	31
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS		1,039	912	1,951

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following beds are provided in hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board:—

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital 8 beds for suspicious and confirmed cases.

Southampton Chest Hospital 56 beds for infectious cases
134 beds for tuberculosis cases.

Royal South Hants Hospital 19 beds for tuberculosis cases.

The following table shows details of infectious notifications and the number of cases removed to hospital.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES

Disease	Number of Cases Notified at Ages—Years								Total cases	Total Cases Admitted to Chest Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	Age unknown		
Scarlet Fever	—	21	61	1	—	—	—	—	83	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	4
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	17	25	—	—	2	44	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	4	4	2	—	11	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	—	11	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Dysentery	1	5	2	2	4	—	—	—	14	7
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia	3	7	4	—	13	9	16	1	53	—
Measles	47	864	804	3	3	1	1	14	1737	—
Whooping Cough	31	178	99	1	1	—	—	3	313	—
Food Poisoning	1	5	14	3	1	3	—	1	28	5
Totals	92	1088	989	30	55	18	19	22	2313	30

Food Poisoning.

Twenty-eight cases were notified, the numbers in the four quarters being one, three, four and twenty.

These outbreaks, totalling twenty-one cases, were due to *Salmonella typhimurium* infections, and two 'family' outbreaks of undiscovered cause gave rise to five cases. There were five single cases, of which two were due to *S. typhi-murium*, the others to unknown cause.

The Three outbreaks due to *S. typhi-murium* comprised two 'family' outbreaks with a total of nine cases. The remaining twelve cases occurred in a Junior School, during an outbreak which is of some interest.

On the 21st November information was received that a number of children were absent from this school suffering from gastro enteritis. Enquiries revealed that during the evening of the 18th November about fourteen children attending this school became ill with vomiting and diarrhoea, and on the following day a further fifteen were affected. Suspicion fell upon the school dinner served on the 18th November, and a specimen of this meal which had been retained by the school kitchen concerned was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Specimens of faeces collected during the week were also submitted to the laboratory, and by the 26th November *Salmonella typhi-murium* had been isolated from eight specimens. These eight specimens were from four children who had partaken of school meals on the 18th November and previous days, and from four children who do not stay for school meals. No pathogenic organisms were isolated from the submitted meal. The kitchen in question, which is located near this school, also supplies two other departments of the school and departments at two other schools. No cases of food poisoning appear to have arisen in these schools following the meal. Further enquiries showed that during the period 1st to 17th November, twelve children attending the school had been absent suffering from what was thought to be gastric flu. It seems almost certain that some of these children were in fact suffering from gastro enteritis due to *S. typhi-murium*. Any ill children were excluded from school, and any absent from school were not re-admitted until shown to be bacteriologically clear. Arrangements were also made for collection of specimens from children who had been previously affected so that positive excretors could be excluded. There was full co-operation between the staff of the school, the school attendance officer, the public health laboratory and the department. After the considerable number of cases which occurred on the 18th and 19th November, there were further cases in small numbers for three weeks, but the number of cases occurring fell very steeply. One school teacher was affected with gastro enteritis and excluded until proved clear. All the kitchen staff submitted specimens, and one was found to be excreting *S. typhi-murium* although symptomless. This particular kitchen worker had attended some of the children who were ill in school on the 21st November, and it seems probable that she was infected then.

There was no evidence that the infection was spread through

the school meals. This view was supported by the occurrence of almost equal numbers of cases in those having school meals and those not having school meals, and by the absence of pathogenic organisms from the sample meal examined. The presumption was that cases of this infection had been occurring during the first two weeks of November, and that in some way, possibly through infection of lavatory seats, there was extensive spread of infection towards the end of the week ending 19th November. Contamination of lavatory seats was demonstrated, even though the general standard of hygiene in the school was good.

Other steps taken included the issue of paper towels instead of roller towels in wash places, and special attention to cleanliness of wash basins and toilets, and to personal hygiene among the pupils.

Outbreaks of this nature should not be termed 'food poisoning' as the infection appears to spread from person to person without food playing any part in the transfer.

Paratyphoid Fever. Four cases of paratyphoid fever were notified during the year. One was infected in the Far East before returning home by air. Two others were young children, and sisters, but in these and the fourth case the source of infection was not ascertained.

Poliomyelitis. Twenty-six suspected cases of poliomyelitis were admitted to the Chest Hospital in 1955. Of these, ten were confirmed, six paralytic and four non-paralytic. In seven cases no definite diagnosis was made, and the remaining nine were diagnosed as suffering from other conditions, which included two as encephalitis and one as virus meningitis.

The six paralytic cases included one male aged 6 months, and five females aged 1, 3, 9, 24 and 45 years. The non-paralytic cases were three males aged 7, 11 and 26 years, and one female aged 26 years.

The incidence of cases was as follows—one in July, two in August, three in October and four in December. This is quite different from the usual peak which in previous years has occurred in August or September.

A girl aged 5 years was admitted to the General Hospital in August suffering from otitis media and neck rigidity thought to be due to meningitis. The ear condition cleared up quickly, but the neck rigidity persisted, and a diagnosis of poliomyelitis was made. The girl was transferred to the Chest Hospital, and ward contacts were placed under supervision but none developed any symptoms. This patient was admitted to the hospital from a rural district outside the town, and must have been infected before her admission to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

(Report of the Consultant Chest Physician, Southampton Central Chest Clinic)

There has been an appreciable increase in the work of the Clinic throughout the year. This has resulted from the steady progressive work of the Health Visitors, from the more intensive cover by the Mass Radiography Units, particularly the Special Health Survey, and also by a growing demand from the General Practitioners. This has fully taxed the accommodation of the Clinic and the vigorous further growth of both the preventative and diagnostic work is thus becoming limited.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES 1955

Total attendances during the year	.....	.....	.....	16,800
New patients (Diagnostic Clinics)	.....	.....	.....	1,439
New patients (Contact Clinics)	.....	.....	.....	1,744
A.P. and P.P. Clinics	.....	.....	.....	1,908

X/RAY EXAMINATIONS

Chest X-Rays	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,836
Tomogram examinations	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,205
Other examinations (including barium studies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Miniature chest X-Rays	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,032

The Register

The number of persons on the Register at 31st
December, 1954 2,518

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER DURING 1955:—

Considered cured and not requiring further attendance	164
Transferred to other areas	65
Died (all causes)	53
Other reasons	76

The number of persons remaining on the Register 2,160

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADDED TO THE REGISTER DURING 1955:

Newly notified persons	314
Transfers from other areas	54

The number of persons on the Register at the
31st December, 1955 2,528

Primary Notifications

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS				1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Males	.....	.....	.....	97	111	145	150	143
Females	.....	.....	.....	60	71	83	77	108
Children	.....	.....	.....	35	31	26	9	33
				<hr/> 192	<hr/> 213	<hr/> 254	<hr/> 236	<hr/> 284
NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS				1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Males	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	9	11
Females	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	7	9
Children	.....	.....	.....	7	5	8	8	10
				<hr/> 10	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 30

The continued high figure for primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis is welcome and was expected in view of the intensified search for those with active disease. The decrease in those with advanced and infectious disease is not shown by these crude figures. The higher proportion of those found with minimal disease reflects increased clinic awareness and M.M.R. sensitivity.

The incidence of non-respiratory tuberculosis shows no significant change. Eleven persons had tuberculosis bone disease and eight of them were suffering from genito-urinary tuberculosis.

Source of New Cases (Respiratory Tuberculosis)

General Practitioners

(i) Direct	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
(ii) After Miniature X-Ray	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Mass Radiography Unit	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Contact Clinics	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Others, various	.....	.....	.....	.....	46

Case Finding

THE MINIATURE X-RAY SERVICE

This continues to be well used by the General Practitioners of the town.

Number of persons referred by General Practitioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,320
Number found with active pulmonary tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.27 per 1,000

In addition 547 persons showed evidence of other lung diseases, including carcinoma, and 86 persons had cardiovascular abnormalities. More detailed survey of these latter groups is regrettably not possible. It is hoped that increasing use of this service will be made during 1956 which even in 'competition' with the autumn 'Special Health Survey' showed a rise of nearly 500 as compared with 1954.

While adult contacts may still attend the evening sessions, the Miniature X-Ray machine has been in use during the morning Contact Clinics resulting in an appreciable saving of films.

	<i>Contacts of Newly (1955) Notified Persons</i>	<i>Contacts of Previously Notified Persons</i>
Morning Clinics	767	953
Evening Sessions	728	145
	<hr/> 1,495	<hr/> 1,098
Number found with active disease	2	1
Rate	1.34 per 1,000	0.91 per 1,000

The Mass Radiography Units continue to play a leading part in the detection of the unknown case. the number of those found with active disease being nearly double the 1954 figure. This is partly due to the Special Health Survey by the three Mass Miniature Radiography Units, from Bournemouth, Portsmouth and Southampton, which took place from September to December, 1955. This survey will be reviewed in a special report when completed in 1956.

During the Special Health Survey it was found necessary to

institute 'new patient clinics'. Owing to increasing demand, and to avoid delay in making the new appointments as well as cutting the waiting time for patients during each clinic, one of these 'new patient clinics' has been continued.

In May 1955 the Shipping Federation Ltd., installed a Chest X-ray Screening Plant in the Docks. Details of the work done and the number of persons found with active disease are not yet available, but from the close liason with the Central Chest Clinic, in which all seamen found with doubtful shadows are X-rayed without delay, it is clear that this new and welcome service is playing an important part in detecting treatable and infectious disease in seafarers.

Further extensions of the Miniature X-ray Service have been planned for 1956 and these with full public co-operation should make Southampton one of the most carefully surveyed areas in the country.

It will be noted that in all 93 persons with active disease first attended the Out-Patient Clinics by direct referral from the General Practitioners.

Contact Examinations

There has been a notable increase in the contact work during 1955.

NUMBER OF CONTACTS EXAMINED:

			<i>New Contacts</i>	<i>Old Contacts</i>
Contact Clinics	.....	.....	1,016	953
Evening Miniature X-ray	.....	.....	728	145 plus
			<hr/> 1,744	<hr/> 1,098

These figures are incomplete. No record is kept of the number of old contacts attending during the year. Further, many contacts attend the public sessions of the M.M.R. Most of the new examinations are of those in contact with persons notified during 1955. A small minority were related to persons found in 1954 and previous years.

NUMBER OF THOSE NOTIFIED IN 1955, FROM ALL SOURCES WHO HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH ACTIVE DISEASE:

				<i>New Contacts</i>	<i>Old Contacts</i>
Children	.....	.....	.....	10	3
Adults	.....	.....	.....	4	27

The importance of contact work will be clear from these results. The most disturbing figure is 27 adults, all of whom on original contact examination were found clear of disease. All but four of these persons were remaining in contact or had within two years been in contact with a positive source. It will be very evident that increased attention must be paid to the re-examination of this group while they remain in contact, and for at least two years following effective breaking of such contact. Some of these adults already show tuberculin conversion at the time of the first examination, and it is unlikely that B.C.G. vaccination can play any great part in lessening the incidence of disease in this group. We do not intend at present to introduce prophylactic antibacterial measures. More insistent and more frequent miniature X-ray attendance is the present policy aimed at detecting those who are unfortunate at the earliest recognisable stage of their disease.

All the above figures relate almost entirely to contact work among relations and friends at home. It will be noted that in only a few instances is the source of infection detected. There is increasing evidence in Southampton, as elsewhere, that most persons are infected at work. The selective examination of 'work' contacts is being greatly assisted by the increasing willingness with which those found with disease give permission for employers to be informed of the nature of their illness, and the increasing understanding and helpfulness of such employers to their employees during and after their illness. Further encouragement follows the happy and friendly attitude of fellow employees who not only are visiting them at home and in hospital, but are very ready to welcome and assist them on their return to work. Instances of victimisation at work and estrangement from friends at home are becoming uncommon.

The increased mobility of the Mass Radiography Unit is the effective machine for work-contact examinations.

B.C.G. VACCINATION:

Contacts vaccinated successfully	.....	646
Staff	.....	26
		<hr/>
		672
		<hr/>

All vaccinations were successful. There were no complications. One child aged two who was successfully vaccinated following

break of known contact developed a primary lung complex six months later.

Almoner's Report.

During the year 637 cases were referred to the Department, 79 domiciliary visits were paid and a great variety of problems dealt with—finance being the most often met with in the case of male patients, who are referred to the appropriate sources of help such as the National Assistance Board and the various voluntary bodies. Help is also given in obtaining clothing and bedding from the Local Authority and from the National Assistance Board.

Convalescence was arranged through the Health Service in 14 cases and recuperative holidays were arranged through the Local Authority for 3 cases, including a family of three.

Monthly meetings between the D.R.O.'s, for the Ministry of Labour, and the Chest Physicians continued. These are attended by selected patients who are likely to find difficulty in returning to work. Seventy-two men and ten women attended: of these:—

9 were trained for new jobs.

48 were placed in work.

3 went to the Ministry of Labour Centre at Egham for assessment.

12 were still unplaced at the end of the year.

10 failed to return to the D.R.O.

In addition, 25 straightforward cases were referred direct to the D.R.O.; 6 of these started Ministry of Labour training, and the remainder were placed in work.

The Chest Hospital is visited four times a week and all tuberculous patients are seen regularly.

Housing difficulties are constantly referred to the Department, and thanks to the valued co-operation of the Housing Department, 79 families were re-housed during the year.

Health Visitors.

In August there was a further welcome addition to the full-time Health Visitor Staff. Our three Visitors are very fully occupied: 3,603 home visits were made during the year. During the autumn months emphasis was placed in work connected with these notified or under observation as a result of the 'Special Health Survey'. Throughout the year health teaching was continued both at home and in the Clinic directed to prevent the spread of infection and to encourage patients through understanding to accept the necessary limitation of their activities and treatment.

The satisfactory increase in contact examination is a direct result of much patient and relentless persuasion. The placing of children with foster parents when necessary during B.C.G. vaccination has also been arranged.

In co-operation with the Lady Almoner claims for help under the various after-care schemes were investigated. Forty patients were helped to obtain essential clothing, beds, or bedding.

Continued time consuming, but sometimes rewarding efforts are made to break the hard core of recalcitrant non-attenders remaining on the Register from past years. The importance of this work in bringing to the fore, advanced and infectious disease is clearly seen in the medical clinics. The difficult problems arising with those reluctant or refusing to continue present treatment or attendances have also been patiently and often effectively dealt with.

Other Services.

The work of the Clinic has continued to be very greatly helped by the excellent and considerable assistance given by the Public Health Laboratory, the Royal South Hants Hospital Laboratories, and the Laboratory at the Southampton Chest Hospital.

Southampton Special Health Survey.

Reference has been made in Dr. Macleod's report on the work of the Central Chest Clinic to the Special Survey carried out in Southampton. Represented in the planning of the survey were:—

The Local Health Authority.

The Regional Hospital Board.

The Hospital Management Committee.

The Executive Council for Southampton.

The following table analyses the attendance made during the campaign.

SOUTHAMPTON SPECIAL HEALTH SURVEY

DETAILS OF WEEKLY ATTENDANCE AT EACH UNIT

COMBINED TOTALS Ice Rink	(1 Unit) (2 weeks)										Total Non- Res.
	Weekly Total	Total Child- ren	Resi- dent	Non- Res.	Total Males	Resi- dent	Non- Res.	Total Fe- males	Resi- dent	Non- Res.	Total Res.
Week 1	2906	91	79	12	1260	1081	179	1555	1417	138	2577
Week 2	2656	77	75	2	1239	1042	197	1340	1168	172	2285
Week 3	3231	230	229	1	1386	1076	310	1615	1476	139	2781
Week 4	3905	531	498	33	1870	1754	116	1504	1397	107	3649
Week 5	4271	396	368	28	1775	1592	183	2100	1931	169	3891
Week 6	3326	701	673	28	1021	889	132	1604	1442	162	3004
Week 7	4660	334	333	1	2316	1948	368	2010	1832	178	4113
Week 8	3317	274	274	—	2066	1776	290	977	910	67	2960
Week 9	4535	474	469	5	2178	1849	329	1883	1752	131	4070
Week 10	4429	1136	1132	4	1495	1116	379	1798	1635	163	3883
Week 11	2821	111	106	5	1346	1170	176	1364	1231	133	2507
Week 12	3803	1485	1431	54	1414	1235	179	904	829	75	3495
Week 13	4213	769	752	17	1801	1475	326	1643	1405	238	3632
Week 14	3216	857	854	3	2049	1596	453	310	268	42	2718
SURVEY TOTALS	51289	7466	7273	193	23216	19599	3617	20607	18693	1914	45565
GRAND TOTALS	55114	7656	7423	233	24726	20813	3913	22732	20464	2268	48700

SURVEY TOTALS

GRAND TOTALS

The grand total of 55,114 shown under the heading 'weekly total' is made up as follows:—

Southampton Unit	25,702
Portsmouth Unit	12,600
Bournemouth Unit	16,812

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention

Three cases all elderly females were investigated during the year and in one case a Court Order was obtained to effect removal to hospital. The patient was admitted to hospital on 17th January and died there on 3rd March, 1955. In the other cases, it was not necessary to make application to the Court, one woman dying during the course of the investigation while the remaining case was satisfactorily dealt with the provision of domestic help.

DISPENSARY

During the year the following prescriptions were dispensed to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to patients:—

Maternal and Child Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,910
School Health Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,326
					<hr/>
				TOTAL	..... 4,236
					<hr/>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year 283 such examinations, together with 9 special examinations were arranged. A table giving further details, is appended:—

Department	Males	Females
Borough Analyst's	—	2
Borough Architect's	8	3
Baths	1	1
Cemeteries	1	—
Children's	—	5
Education	14	6
Borough Engineer's	41	8
Entertainments and Publicity	3	—
Fire	16	—
Health	7	38
Housing	5	6
Libraries	—	7
Police	—	3
Probation	—	1
Superintendent Civic Centre	1	1
Town Clerk's	7	2
Transport	56	5
Borough Treasurer's	7	6
Waterworks	14	3
Weights and Measures	1	1
Welfare Services	—	3
	<hr/> 182	<hr/> 101

Examinations are occasionally carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1955 eleven such examinations were undertaken.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

During the year 117 examinations were undertaken in respect of Transport Department personnel.

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1955, totalled 2,063, representing an increase of 339 compared with the previous year. The comparable number of burials in the municipal cemeteries was 1,648, an increase of 112 over 1954.

Five hundred and fifty-seven of those cremated died in Southampton, equal to 27% of the total cremations, and 25% of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations were from the following districts, the figure for 1954 being shown for the purpose of comparison.:—

	1955	1954
Southampton	557	(465)
Portsmouth	512	(432)
Gosport, Fareham and Havant	225	(167)
Isle of Wight	150	(127)
Outer Southampton (including Romsey and Eastleigh, etc.)	142	(126)
Winchester and District	146	(128)
New Forest Area.....	78	(78)
Salisbury	92	(73)
Petersfield-Droxford Area	55	(41)
Andover	26	(19)
Sundry (including North Hampshire)	80	(68)
	2,063	(1,724)

National cremation statistics for 1955, given below show no deviation from the normal upward trend which has proceeded unbroken for the past twenty years. Gradually and surely the British people are accepting cremation as the best method of disposal of their dead.

CREMATIONS IN RELATION TO RECORDED DEATHS, 1941-1955

<i>Year</i>		<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1941	.....	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	.....	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	.....	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	.....	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	.....	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	.....	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	.....	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	.....	531,247	64,288	12.12
1949	.....	574,319	79,607	13.86
1950	.....	574,309	89,557	15.59
1951	.....	614,718	107,159	17.43
1952	.....	558,790	107,699	19.27
1953	.....	562,303	116,728	20.76
1954	.....	563,128	125,521	22.26
1955	.....	579,907	141,353	24.37

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Waterworks Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied me with a full report of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks which is substantially the same as appeared in my 1950 Report. In that Report reference was made to the construction of a second instalment of the Works of the River Itchen Supply which would bring the amount of water available from the River up to 7,000,000 gallons a day out of the total quantity of 10,000,000 gallons a day which the Corporation has power to abstract. Those new Works were brought into use in June 1953. The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated water have been made once a week. The following table shows the number of examinations and results obtained.

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne:							
Well	51	25	10	8	5	3	Nil
Treated	77	77	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford:							
Well	51	45	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	77	77	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury:							
Well	51	36	7	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	77	77	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen:							
River	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	32	17
Treated	154	149	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution:							
System	107	107	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The water has no plumbo-solvent action. All the water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the Chloromine process before being pumped into supply. The total number of houses to which supplies are connected in the Borough is 57,383, but all these are not at present occupied, some being in various stages of repair. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 194,300 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies. The number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains is 57,383. There are no dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

The following particulars show the work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Houses and premises visited and re-visited	.....	.....	6,433
Houses and premises visited on complaint	.....	.....	2,251
Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	985
Legal Notices served	.....	.....	220
Nuisances abated by verbal notice	.....	.....	55
Notices complied with, Formal	206	}	942
Informal	736		
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	.....	.....	39
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	.....	.....	12
Visits to verminous premises	.....	.....	24
Visits to smallpox contacts	.....	.....	12
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease			204
Visits to investigate food poisoning	.....	.....	400
Houses and premises disinfected	.....	.....	286
Inspections of Cinemas	.....	.....	16
Inspections of Licensed Premises	.....	.....	120
Inspections of refuse tips	.....	.....	16
Inspections of Caravans	.....	.....	7
Inspections of Houseboats	.....	.....	3
Inspections under Building Byelaws	.....	.....	2,714
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour			38

Details of Work completed:

New drains tested and re-tested	.....	.....	.....	1,533
Drains relaid	.....	.....	.....	10
Drains cleared and repaired	.....	.....	.....	153
W.C. pans renewed	.....	.....	.....	60
W.C.'s reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	5
Cisterns repaired	.....	.....	.....	12
Bath and sink wastes repaired	.....	.....	.....	35
Sanitary sinks fixed	.....	.....	.....	12
Damp walls to houses remedied	.....	.....	.....	226
External walls repaired	.....	.....	.....	80
Chimney stacks repaired	.....	.....	.....	63
Roofs repaired	.....	.....	.....	434
Eaves guttering and rainwater pipes repaired	.....	.....	.....	229
Floors, windows and doors repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	330

Walls and ceilings repaired	283
Firegrates, coppers, etc., repaired or renewed	47
Accumulations removed	3
Miscellaneous repairs	197
Dustbins provided	24
Yard paving repaired	5

Articles disinfected/disinfested at Disinfecting Station:

Bedding from ships	1,697
Mattresses, beds and covers	592
Bolsters, pillows and cases	2,549
Blankets, quilts and counterpanes	2,157
Sheets and towels	796
Sundries	1,905
Books	449
Verminous persons cleansed and their clothing disinfested	99

Drainage under Building Bye-laws:

Number of inspections during progress of work	2,714
Number of new drains tested and re-tested	1,533

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 93-95

56 cases of non-compliance with an Abatement Notice were referred to the Town Clerk for legal action with the following results:—

- (a) Thirty Notices were complied with before legal proceedings were instituted.
- (b) Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in four instances and the work completed in 1956.
- (c) One Notice was complied with and the summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
- (d) In ten cases proceedings were adjourned and withdrawn on completion of the work required by the notices.
- (e) In three instances proceedings were adjourned sine die.
- (f) A summons was withdrawn due to technical difficulties and a notice served under the provisions of the Local Act. The work was carried out in default of compliance with the Notice.

- (g) In three instances Nuisance Orders were made to comply with Abatement Notices within fourteen days. All these Orders were complied with.
- (h) A Nuisance Order was made to comply with an Abatement Notice within fourteen days. The work was not satisfactory. At a further hearing the Magistrates imposed a fine of £5 and a continuing penalty of 5/- per day.
- (i) In two instances Nuisance Orders were made to comply with Abatement Notices within twenty-eight days. These were complied with in 1956.
- (j) A Nuisance Order was made to comply with an Abatement Notice within seven days. The work was not completed and at a further hearing the Magistrates imposed a fine of £5 and a continuing penalty of £1 per day.

Southampton Corporation Act, 1931, Section 119.

This section of the local Act empowers the Corporation to remedy any stopped up or otherwise defective drain, water closet or soil pipe if a notice served by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector is not complied with within twenty-four hours. Provision is made to recover the cost of works carried out in default. Extensive use is not made of this section but it has proved to be useful in dealing with urgent drainage works.

During the year 5 notices were served. One notice was complied with and in the other instances the work was carried out in default and costs recovered.

Common Lodging Houses

Three common lodging houses in the Borough provide accommodation for 427 males of which St. Michael's House under the control of the Council Housing Department has accommodation for 250 males.

The other two premises are under the control of religious organisations. They are all maintained and conducted in a satisfactory manner and 39 visits of inspection were made.

Seamen's Lodging Houses

Three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough have registered accommodation for 253 persons. Twelve visits were carried out during the year and the condition and supervision of the premises were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

Licensed Premises

120 inspections were made of licensed premises in the Borough and the following works carried out:—

Automatic flushing cisterns installed	.....	.....	2
New W.C.'s provided (female)	.....	.....	1
New W.C.'s provided (male)	.....	.....	3
W.C.'s reconstructed	.....	.....	3
New urinals constructed	.....	.....	1
Sanitary accommodation and urinals redecorated	.....	.....	2
Premises decorated	.....	.....	9
Urinals renovated, improved or reconstructed	.....	.....	9
New sinks fitted at bars	.....	.....	10
Bar sinks connected to drain	.....	.....	1
Hot water provided to bar sinks	.....	.....	2
Cellars redecorated	.....	.....	18
Cellar floors repaired	.....	.....	1
Cellar stairs repaired	.....	.....	1
Yards paved	.....	.....	1

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Pet Shops licensed under this Act deal mainly in birds and fish with the occasional sale of rabbits, monkeys, tortoises and rodents.

The licenses of 12 pet shops were renewed and 3 new applications for a licence granted. No cause for complaint was found regarding the premises or the manner in which the pets were kept.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Sewers

The annual 10% test was undertaken during March followed by the First Maintenance Treatment during April and May when 498 manholes were prebaited and 310 manholes poison baited.

In October and November the Second Maintenance Treatment was carried out when 557 manholes were prebaited and 299 manholes poison baited.

The sewers in the central area of the town which includes the oldest part of Southampton still show a greater infestation than any other part of the borough, but it is hoped that as bombed sites are rebuilt and new sewers and drains laid a reduction of infestation in the sewers of this area will be achieved.

The table below summarises the work carried out during the year.:—

	Local Authority	Business premises	Private Dwellings	Bombed Sites etc.	Totals
SURVEY AND ROUTINE					
Premises inspected	34	188	4026	86	4334
Rat Infestations found	12	3	547	53	615
Mouse Infestations found	4	7	51	—	62
COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED					
Number of complaints	46	249	1228	4	1527
Rat Infestations found	15	123	889	3	1030
Mouse Infestations found	28	114	168	—	310
No Infestation	3	12	171	—	186
TREATMENTS					
Number of treatments completed (RATS)	27	122	1387	56	1592
Number of treatments completed (MICE)	30	117	213	—	360
Number of visits made survey and treatment	248	1218	12,973	167	14,606

Southampton Common

Treatment for the destruction of rats has on five occasions been carried out on the Common.

House Drains

Thirteen house drains were found to be defective and have been repaired thus eliminating infestations due to rats gaining egress from sewers.

Proofing to Buildings

Extensive proofing was undertaken by the owners of three business premises with satisfactory results.

HOUSING

Housing Act, 1936. Parts II and III

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, (Section 1)

In accordance with the provision of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, Section 1, the Council were required before 30th August, 1955, to submit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government their proposals for dealing with unfit houses liable to demolition.

A complete survey of houses in the Borough before this date was impossible due to staff shortage and the time factor and the Council's proposals were computed from the list of properties which formed the basis of a housing programme already prepared.

The estimated number of unfit houses which the Council propose to deal with during the next five years gives a total of 2,151 houses, but this figure may be amended from time to time as information becomes available.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 (Part 2)

Certificates of Disrepair

The impressions formed by the operation of this part of the Act during 1954 have been substantiated and only 105 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made during the year. This brings the overall number of applications since the commencement of the Act to 159.

The following figures which include the carry over of applications from 1954 show the work carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors in dealing with applications for Certificates of Disrepair and Certificates of Revocation:—

Applications received	.....	.....	.....	105
Inspections completed	.....	.....	.....	104
Certificates issued	.....	.....	.....	121
Certificates refused	.....	.....	.....	3
Applications for revocation	.....	.....	.....	57
Revocation certificate issued	.....	.....	.....	42
Revocation certificates refused	.....	.....	.....	14

Clearance Areas

The Union Street Compulsory Purchase Order

The College Street Compulsory Purchase Order

With the exception of Nos. 51, 52, 53 Orchard Lane, all the houses represented in two Clearance Areas and included in these Compulsory Purchase Orders last year have been demolished by the Local Authority.

The Southampton Back of the Walls (No. 1) Clearance Order

The Southampton Back of the Walls (No. 2) Clearance Order

The Southampton Briton Street Clearance Order

All the houses in these Orders which were confirmed last year have been demolished by the owners.

The Southampton (Hoglands No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order

On the 19th January, 1955, the Council resolved to submit this Order for confirmation. It included four Clearance Areas:— Chandos Street, Russell Street, Orchard Lane Nos. 1 and 2, together with lands adjoining the areas.

A Public Inquiry was held on 9th June, 1955, and the Order confirmed with modifications. The confirmed Order included 108 houses as follows:—

Clearance areas shown coloured pink	.....	81 houses
Excluded from the Areas and included in	{	No. 3 Chandos Street
the lands shown coloured grey		No. 34 College Street
		No. 64 Threefield Lane
Lands adjoining the Clearance Areas and		
shown coloured grey	.....	24 houses

The Southampton (St. Mary's Buildings) Clearance Order

The Southampton (Coronation Terrace) Clearance Order

These Orders which dealt with two Clearance Areas comprising 26 houses were submitted to the Minister for confirmation on 21st July, 1954. An Inquiry was held on 10th February, 1955, and the Orders confirmed on 14th April, 1955, with the exclusion of No. 1 Popes Buildings. This was later dealt with as an individual unfit house and closed.

With the exception of 5 houses in Popes Buildings for which temporary deferred demolition was granted by the Council all the houses were demolished by the owner.

The Southampton (The Drove, Coxford) Clearance Order

This is a pre-war Order comprising of 5 houses and during the year the two remaining houses were demolished.

The Southampton (Houndwell No. 2) Declaration of Unfitness Order, 1955

Town and Country Planning Act, 1944/47, Housing Act, 1936

The Inquiry relative to the 12 houses included in this Unfitness Order was held on the 9th March, 1955, and the Order confirmed on the 29th June, 1955, without modification. The principal Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed on the 5th October, 1955.

The Southampton (Chapel No. 1) Declaration of Unfitness Order, 1955

Town and Country Planning Act, 1944/47, Housing Act, 1936

In accordance with the provisions of the above Acts the following 35 houses were represented to the Council on the 16th March, 1955. An Order was made and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation and the Inquiry was held on the 18th October, 1955:—

Ryde Terrace:	Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Dock Street:	Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11.
Wharf Street:	Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14.
Elm Street:	Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 27, 29, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45.

The Southampton (Brunswick Square No. 1) Declaration of Unfitness Order, 1955

Town and Country Planning Act, 1944/47, Housing Act, 1936

In accordance with the provision of the above Acts the following 5 houses were represented on 26th October, 1955, and an Order was made and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation:—

Brunswick Square:	No. 14
Orchard Place:	Nos. 18, 20, 21, 22,.

Individual Unfit Houses

Consequent to previous Demolition Orders and informal action, 20 houses were demolished.

During the year representation in accordance with Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936/49, were made relative to the following 8 houses:—

- No. 1 Popes Buildings.
- Nos. 125 and 127 Adelaide Road.
- Nos. 1 and 2 Chapel Wharf.
- No. 1 Edward Street.
- No. 1a Grove Street.
- No. 34 Waterloo Road.

The decision of the Council in respect of these representations were as follows:—

- 4 Demolition Orders made.
- 2 Closing Orders were made in accordance with Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.
- 1 Undertaking not to re-let for human habitation was accepted.
- 1 Time and Place Notice served.

Informal undertakings not to re-let for human habitation were accepted in respect of 1 and 2 Whites Cottages, 3 Westgate Street, and 25 Andersons Road.

Informal undertakings to demolish when vacated were accepted in respect of 1 and 2 Tramway Cottages.

A recommendation in respect of 516 Winchester Road owned by the Council was accepted and it was resolved to carry out demolition after rehousing of the occupier.

Housing Act, 1936/49, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

A total of 425 houses were inspected for representation or future action under Parts 2 and 3 of the principal Housing Acts. This figure includes 317 dwellings comprising the majority of the properties being considered for the proposed Northam Clearance Areas.

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,727
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose					7,018
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	.....	.....	.....	.....	372
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose					435
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....			306
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	.....			1,106

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	997
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3. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.:—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	985
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) by owners	221
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

4. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936-49:—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17
(3)	Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of informal action	6
(4)	Number of houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners	5
(5)	Number of houses closed in pursuance of the provisions of Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	2

SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, SAMPLING, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS, FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, ETC.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The slaughterhouses at Portswood Road and the Cattle Market continued to operate under the management of the Wessex Slaughterhouses Board.

The Inspectors attended the slaughterhouses during the period of slaughtering and the carcasses and offals of 12,376 animals were inspected; in addition 836 visits were made to butchers' shops and meat manufacturing premises.

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption on account of disease or other reasons. Details of the various kinds of animals and the percentage affected by disease follow this summary in a tabulated form.

Beef:	19 carcasses	25 skirts		
	28 quarters	627 livers		
	157 heads and tongues	414 part livers		
	18 kidneys	51 mesenteries		
	281 lungs	33 spleens		
	39 hearts	35 tripes		
	19 tails			
Pork:	7 carcasses	140 plucks		
	2 quarters	38 heads		
Mutton:	6 carcasses	108 plucks		
Veal:	8 carcasses	10 plucks		
			<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in slaughterhouses			6	4
Weight of offal condemned in slaughterhouses			8	11
Unsound meat condemned in shops and stores			7	11
(including imported meat)	.....	.....
			22	7
				87

Condemned meat and offal from the two Southampton Abattoirs was disposed of by the Wessex Slaughterhouses Board as follows:—

Beef carcass meat—direct sale to a zoo and a dealer in cat and dog meat.

Bovine livers affected with cirrhosis or angioma — sold for pharmaceutical purposes or to owners of mink farms.

All other material—sold to a firm of fertiliser manufacturers.

Condemned meat and offal from shops and stores was dealt with at the Corporation refuse destructor.

		Steers Heifers Bulls	Cows	Sheep and Lamb	Calves	Pigs Sows Boars
Number of animals killed		1,068	2,146	1,182	4,161	3,819
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	6	7	5
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	326	555	102	2	109
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis		30.71	25.86	9.14	.22	2.99
Tuberculosis ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned	5	12	—	1	2
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	76	231	—	—	38
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		7.58	11.32	—	.02	1.05

Slaughter of Animals on Unlicensed Premises

Proceedings were taken against a local firm of butchers who were found slaughtering 2 lambs and a sow in a room behind their shop premises.

Counsel for the defendants contended there was no case to answer as the animals had been slaughtered for private consumption. After a lengthy hearing in which a considerable amount of case law and legal points were quoted, the magistrates were satisfied that:—
the animals were slaughtered on unlicensed premises,
the lambs had not been rendered insensible before slaughter, Notice to slaughter had not been given to the Local Authority.

Fines totalling £50 with £3 costs were imposed.

The discovery of this case led to an intensive check on all disused private slaughterhouses and meat premises but no evidence was found to suggest there was any slaughtering of a similar nature being carried out in the Borough.

It is inevitable that doubts should arise as to whether all the meat brought into the Borough has been subject to inspection, but until a national system of meat marking is introduced it would be impossible to carry out sufficient inspections of meat premises for that purpose.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 to 1954

During the year twenty-four slaughtermen's licenses were granted by the Council.

The Prevention of Cruelty Regulations made under the above Act came into force on July 1st. These regulations laid down minimum requirements for slaughterhalls, lairages and knackers' yards. The slaughterhouses at Southampton and their adjacent lairages were found to comply with these requirements. There are no knackers' yards within the Borough.

MEAT MANUFACTURING PREMISES

The number and type of premises registered with the Council for this purpose is as follows:—

7 Wholesale manufacturers.

53 Retail butchers and sausage manufacturers.

13 Meat cooking premises (meat pies, faggots, hams, etc.).

Unsound Food

In connection with the inspection of food 3,414 visits were made to shops, warehouses, stores and markets.

The following articles of food found to be unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered and dealt with at the Corporation Destructor:—

Meat, Poultry, etc.

762 lbs. bacon	54 lbs. meat pies
318 lbs. cooked meat & ham	70 lbs. poultry
24 lbs. dripping	969 lbs. sausages
419 lbs. fish cakes	2 lbs. sausage rolls

Weight 2,618 lbs.

Groceries, Confectionery, etc.

221 lbs. biscuits	358 lbs. flour
6 lbs. butter	12 jars honey
120 lbs. cake	27 jars jam
324 pkts cake mixture	54 jars lemon curd
279 lbs. cereals	44 jars paste
2,308 lbs. cheese	31 jars pickles
32 pkts. soup powder	320 pkts cheese spread
132 bottles salad cream	41 bottles coffee essence
and mayonnaise	102 lbs. sweets
157 lbs. dried fruit	61 bottles vinegar
62 jars fish	

Weight 4,066 lbs.

Fruit and Vegetables

160 lbs. apples	442 lbs. Avocado pears
60 lbs. bananas	21,642 lbs. carrots
1,380 lbs. cherries	319 lbs. chicory
620 lbs. grapes	56 lbs. cauliflower
2,450 lbs. pears	216 lbs. endive
111 lbs. plums	14,772 lbs. onions
2,830 lbs. brussels sprouts	70 lbs. parsley
3,045 lbs. cabbages	4,088 lbs. parsnips
1,792 lbs. potatoes	2,396 lbs. tomatoes.

Weight 56,449 lbs.

Fish

1,154½ st. wet fish	991 lbs. prawns and shrimps
253 st. cured fish	827 lbs. crabs and lobsters
79 lbs. escallops and whelks	

Weight 21,602 lbs.

Canned Food

4 tins chicken	1,631 tins milk
101 tins cream	24 tins paste
16 tins frozen egg	20 tins sausages
634 tins fish	567 tins soup
1,440 tins fish falls	141 tins spaghetti
10,083 tins fruit	3 tins syrup
94 tins fruit juice	93 tins strained food
266 tins ham	7 tins tomato juice
2,500 tins meat	4,491 tins vegetables
90 tins jam	

Weight 32,854 lbs.

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption:—

74 tons. 17 cwt. 76 lbs.

3,828 Certificates were issued during the year in respect of unsound meat and other foods.

There has been an increase in the complaints regarding unsatisfactory food, foreign objects in food and dirty milk bottles and a total of 73 complaints were investigated.

A number of the complaints, particularly those relative to unsound foods, were unfounded but it was rather disturbing to find an increase in the incidence of foreign objects in food and more so as most of the foods concerned were produced by reputable firms with supervision at all stages of their preparation.

In only one instance was it deemed appropriate to resort to court proceedings, otherwise informal action and investigations have achieved stricter control over methods and supervision in an endeavour to prevent a recurrence of foreign objects finding their way into food product and dirty milk bottles being used.

The legal proceedings were taken against a local firm of bakers who were fined £5 with 10/- costs for selling a cake containing a razor blade.

SEIZURE

A condemnation order was obtained in respect of a quantity of insect infested popcorns which were seized at a stand in an exhibition held in the Borough. Owing to legal difficulties no proceedings were taken.

MILK SUPPLY

The following table shows the number of Distributors and Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1954 also the licences granted by the Council during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-1954 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953:—

Distributors on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Dairies on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Pasteurisers licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Premises licensed for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Premises licensed for the sale of Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Premises licensed for the sale of Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Supplementary licences to deal in Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Supplementary licences to deal in Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Supplementary licences to deal in Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

253 visits were made to dairies and attention was given to the pasteurising plants, bottle washing machines and other equipment.

39 washed bottles were taken from dairies and tested for sterility. All were classed as satisfactory.

261 samples of milk including 16 samples of Channel Island Milk were submitted for chemical examination to the Borough Analyst.

The following 234 samples of designated milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory:—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	.....	.....	.....	21
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	.....	.....	.....	25
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	185
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	3

Seven samples of Pasteurised Milk failed to satisfy the Phosphatase test. Five of these samples were from one dairy and two from another. In each instance it was found that the thermometers of the pasteurising plants were faulty. Warnings were given to the dairymen concerned, the thermometers were immediately repaired or replaced and no further trouble was experienced. All other samples satisfied the prescribed conditions.

SAMPLING—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year 750 samples were taken for analysis. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise. A summary of unsatisfactory samples together with the action taken also follows.

No. of Samples taken	Article	S *	N.S. †	No. of samples taken	Articles	S *	N.S. †
1	Additive, sausage	1	—	4	Milk, condensed	4	—
1	Almonds, ground	1	—	3	Milk, evaporated	3	—
5	Aspirin tablets	5	—	3	Mustard, french	3	—
18	Baked beans, canned	18	—	3	Oatmeal	2	1
4	Baking Powder	4	—	3	Orangeade powder	3	—
9	Biscuits	9	—	6	Parrish's Chemical Food	2	4
4	Borax	4	—	5	Paste, fish	5	—
5	Boric Acid	5	—	7	Paste, meat	7	—
6	Butter	6	—	6	Peas, canned	6	—
3	Calcium lactate	3	—	6	Peel, cut mixed	5	1
3	Camphorated oil	3	—	4	Pepper	4	—
12	Cereals	12	—	6	Potato crisps	6	—
3	Cheese	3	—	3	Raspberry powder	3	—
3	Cheese spread	3	—	1	Rose hip syrup	1	—
6	Coffee & Chicory essence	6	—	3	Salad cream	3	—
6	Cough mixture	5	1	4	Saccharin tablets	4	—
6	Epsom salts	6	—	3	Salt, table	3	—
6	Essence of Rennett	5	1	8	Sausages, beef	8	—
12	Fish cakes	12	—	11	Sausages, pork	8	3
6	Flavouring of Essences	6	—	2	Seasoning	2	—
12	Flour, self raising	12	—	7	Seidlitz powders	6	1
4	Fruit, dried	4	—	6	Semolina	6	—
3	Glaubers salts	3	—	13	Soft drinks	10	3
2	Golden raising powder	2	—	6	Soup, cream canned	6	—
6	Health salts	6	—	6	Soup, powder	6	—
12	Herbs, dried	9	3	6	Spices	6	—
8	Honey	8	—	6	Suet, beef	6	—
59	Ice cream	59	—	3	Sugar icing	3	—
12	Ice Lolly	12	—	6	Sulphur ointment	6	—
9	Jam	9	—	3	Sulphur tablets	3	—
6	Table jelly	6	—	5	Sweets	5	—
12	Lard	12	—	12	Sweets, butter	12	—
12	Lemonade powder	12	—	6	Tea	6	—
6	Margarine	6	—	3	Tomato ketchup	3	—
9	Marzipan	3	6	3	Tomato sauce	3	—
1	Meat curing compound	1	—	6	Vinegar, malt	6	3
261	Milk	258	3	9	Whisky, Scotch	6	—

*—'S' Satisfactory. †—'N.S.' Not Satisfactory.

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
668	I.	Cough Mixture	No declaration of ingredients. The cough mixture was prepared on the vendor's premises to the requirements of the purchaser. Referred to the Pharmaceutical Society.
411	I.	Essence of Rennet	Ineffective; old stock. Formal sample unobtainable.
575 576 577	I. I. I.	Herbs, dried } Herbs, dried } Herbs, dried }	Contained foreign matter. Vendors interviewed.
670 673 674 675 677 678	I. I. I. I. I. I.	Marzipan } Marzipan } Marzipan } Marzipan } Marzipan } Marzipan }	Labelling offences. Manufacturers communicated with.
370	F.	Milk	Deficient in fat. This sample was taken from one of four churns on delivery to a dairy. The average fat content of the whole consignment was satisfactory. The producer was communicated with.
474	I.	Milk	Deficient in fat. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory.
737	I.	Milk (Channel Island)	Deficient in fat. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory.
729	I.	Oatmeal, loose	Contained a piece of string, vendor visited.
631 632 633 634	I. I. I. I.	Parrishes } Chemical } food } ,, }	Labelling offences, vendors communicated with.
680	I.	Peel, cut mixed }	Labelling offence, Manufacturer communicated with.
345 355 356	I. I. I.	Sausages, pork } Sausages, pork } Sausages, pork }	Deficient in meat on the revoked standard. Manufacturers communicated with.

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
333	I.	Seidlitz powder	Deficient in tartaric acid. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory.
478 484 487	I. I. I.	Soft drink Soft drink Soft drink	} Labelling offences. Manufacturers interviewed.
542 549 551	I. I. I.	Vinegar, loose Vinegar, loose Vinegar, loose	

The following articles were submitted for examination for the information of the Food Inspectors :

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
1	Apricot Pulp	For information of Inspector	Normal
7	Bread	After complaints	Five samples were normal; three samples contained oil spots picked up from machinery in the course of manufacture. The bakeries concerned were visited and warnings given.
1	Biscuit containing currants	After complaint	Fragment of quartz present which was thought to be glass. Manufacturer communicated with.
1	Cherry jam	After complaint	Normal.
1	Coffee	After complaint	Genuine Coffee.
1	Egg Albumen (Chinese)	For information of Inspector	Bacteriological examination. No harmful organisms found.
2	Egg, frozen (Chinese)	ditto	ditto
1	Fish (smoked Cod fillet)	ditto	Mould present. Consignment destroyed.
1	Ham, canned	ditto	Early decomposition, surrendered and destroyed.
2	Ice cream powder	ditto	Bacteriological examination. Satisfactory.
1	Ice cream essence	ditto	ditto
1	Ice cream colouring	ditto	ditto
2	Ice cream wrapping	ditto	ditto
2	Rinses from ice cream moulds	ditto	ditto
3	Milk	After complaint	Normal.
4	Milk bottles	After complaint	No foreign matter present, external scratches only.
2	Milk, canned	After complaint	One sample was normal, the other sample contained water which had gained access to the tin through an imperfect seam during canning and had been sealed by the label. The manufacturer was communicated with.

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
4	Meat, canned	At request of shop-keepers	Three of the samples were normal. The other sample showed signs of decomposition. The shop-keeper concerned was visited and tins of meat in a similar condition were surrendered and destroyed.
1	Popcorn	For information of Inspector	Insect infested stock seized and condemned.
1	Sausages, pork	After complaint	Genuine Pork Sausages.
2	Soft Drink bottles	After complaint	Improperly cleaned bottles. The factories concerned were visited and warnings given.
1	Soup	After complaint	Normal.
1	Sugar	After complaint	Normal.
2	Synthetic cream (Canned)	At request of wholesaler	One normal, one unsatisfactory. The Wholesaler was visited and the unsatisfactory tins were surrendered and destroyed.
1	Tea	After complaint	Normal.
1	Yeast	After complaint	Normal.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 to 1948

No known infringement of the Regulations occurred during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Twenty-one samples were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination.

Eight samples were unsatisfactory by reason of excesses or deficiencies on the declared analysis. The manufacturers or the Inspectors of the districts where the goods were manufactured were communicated with.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

No instances were detected where articles of imported food to which the Act applies were deliberately offered for sale as home produce.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Summary of visits during the year:—

Factories (Power)	385
Factories (Non-Power)	83
Bakehouses	122
Miscellaneous	249

BAKEHOUSES

No. on register at end of year 38

This is a decrease of 3 on the previous year and results from the closure of 4 premises and the re-opening of one which had been out of use for several years.

The general standard in terms of the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 was fairly good. It was necessary to serve 2 written notices for infringements of the Act; one of these was complied with and the service of the other was followed by the sale and closure of the bakehouse.

HOMEWORK—FACTORIES ACT, 1937, Section 110

The Factories Act, 1937, requires that the occupier of every factory shall keep in the prescribed form lists showing the names and addresses of all Outworkers employed by him and shall send to the District Council copies of these lists during the month of February and the month of August in each year. A total of 50 visits have been made to the homes of persons notified as being so employed. No cases were found of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

In February there were 12 cases of default in sending lists and August 13 such cases. Written warnings were sent to the defaulters and this resulted in compliance with the Act.

Lists were received from the following authorities:—

Corporation of Greenock, N.B.
 Borough of Blandford Forum
 Borough of Glossop
 Shaftesbury R.D.C.
 Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury
 City of Manchester
 Borough of Battersea
 City of Bedford
 Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington
 Borough of Luton
 City of Winchester
 Borough of Yeovil

The following table shows the number of lists received in February and August and the number of Outworkers notified in each case.

MONTH	No. of Lists sent in			No. of Outworkers notified		
	Local	Other Local Author- ities	Total	Local	Other Local Author- ities	Total
February	21	6	27	194	12	206
August	22	13	35	188	19	207

FACTORIES—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

Particulars of defects	Factories with Mechanical power	Factories without Mechanical power	Bake- houses	Totals
Premises cleansed and redecor- ated	2	6	8	16
Floors repaired or relaid	2	1	3	6
Walls repaired	3	—	3	6
Roofs repaired	—	1	—	1
Rainwater guttering or stacks repaired	—	—	1	1
Drains repaired or relaid	1	—	1	2
Drains cleared	—	—	—	—
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	1	—	—	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	—	2	—	2
Sinks renewed	—	—	1	1
Waste pipes properly trapped	—	—	—	—
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	—	—	—	—
Washing facilities provided	—	—	—	—
Floor drainage installed	2	—	—	2
Grease traps installed	—	—	1	1
Additional heating provided	—	1	—	1
Draining boards fitted	—	—	1	1
Thermometers provided to workrooms	—	1	—	1
New chimney stacks fitted	2	—	—	2
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed	8	—	5	13
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	2	—	—	2
Intervening ventilated spaces provided to W.C.'s	5	1	—	6
W.C. pans renewed	—	—	—	—
W.C. pans cleansed	1	—	—	1
W.C.'s suitably lighted	2	—	—	2
W.C. Doors provided with fast- enings	1	—	—	1
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	1	—	—	1
W.C.'s suitably indicated	1	—	—	1
W.C. roofs repaired	2	—	—	2
W.C.'s suitably ventilated	2	—	—	2
TOTALS	38	13	24	75

The following tables are included at the request of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	90	83	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	674	507	2	--
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	764	590	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	16	16	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	2	2	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	7	6	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	29	29	—	3	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	24	20	5	—	—
TOTAL	80	75	5	4	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		Prosecutions
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by S.110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	
Wearing apparel : Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	207	25	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	207	25	—	—	—	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The investigations in connection with these matters involved a total of 604 visits and informal action was sufficient in dealing with most of the complaints and nuisances found. The chief problems were associated with black smoke from a processing factory and the emission of grit from the chimneys of three laundries. After a number of investigations and informal approaches to the management of the processing factory which operated a Cornish and a large vertical boiler, formal action was taken and an abatement notice served. This had a most salutary effect as the management were made aware of the intentions of the department to take further proceedings if the nuisance was not abated. Almost overnight the nuisance caused by this plant was abated by changing the fuel from coal to coke, a remedy previously suggested and which was quite suitable for the amount of steam required.

Grit emission is not so easy a problem to deal with but in spite of this progress was made. One large laundry in a residential area which had been a source of trouble for some time carried out a complete conversion to oil burning to the satisfaction of all concerned including the management. They had previously gone to considerable trouble and expense in endeavours to prevent emission of smoke and grit from their three boiler chimneys but had found it impossible, with the type of coal which comprised the bulk of their allocation, to reduce the grit emission to reasonable limits.

Another laundry also in a residential area was served with an abatement notice following a series of observations and visits. A complete investigation was eventually carried out by boiler plant consultants and whilst a considerable improvement was effected as a result of these investigations, the emission of grit could not be reduced to a satisfactory limit. The outcome has been orders for the conversion to oil burning and replacement of the oldest boiler with a modern super economic boiler capable, if necessary, of carrying the full load.

An abatement notice was also served in respect of grit emission from another laundry chimney found to be using coke breeze under forced draught firing. A change to graded coke and coal proved to be beneficial and provided the plant is operated properly and coke breeze is not used no further trouble is anticipated.

Although the grade of fuel allocated is far from suitable for many boiler plant installations, particularly under forced draught conditions, there would appear to be much that could be done to

prevent grit emission by careful operation of the plant to suit the type of fuel delivered. Fortunately economic factors are inducing more firms to give attention to the type of plant and fuel used and there is a definite improvement in air pollution from factory chimneys in the Borough.

ICE CREAM

The tendency noted in previous years for the number of local manufacturers to decrease and retail vendors to increase has continued. This is illustrated by the state of the register at the end of the year, as shown in the following table:—

State of Register at 31st December

Type of Registration	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Manufacturers	23	22	18	15	13
Vendors	471	508	545	562	589
Wholesale Storage	7	5	3	5	6

The number of registrations approved by the Council amounted to 27 new vendors. No new manufacturers were registered. In addition, 19 persons were registered on change of occupier in premises already registered under the terms of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931, which requires the registration of persons engaged in the handling of ice cream. It has been noted that of the 13 manufacturers only 5 are making a hot mix and one of these has indicated his intention to change to a cold mix during the coming year. This is a sign of the times in that it indicates the economic difficulties facing the small manufacturer both in meeting the intense competition of the large manufacturing firms and in complying with strict requirements of the Heat Treatment Regulations.

At a rough computation the number of retail vendors now registered in the Borough represents 25% of the food shops in the area. The diversity of types of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is shown in the following analysis:—

VENDORS OF ICE-CREAM—TYPES OF PREMISES REGISTERED

Bakers and confectioners shops	28	(22)
Butchers shops	1	(1)
Confectioners and tobacconists shops	134	(131)
Faggot and peas shops	1	(1)
Fishmongers shops	2	(2)
Fried fish shops	3	(3)
Fruiterers and greengrocers shops	19	(19)
Grocers and general shops	275	(266)
Multiple stores	11	(11)
Newsagents and stationers shops	26	(26)
Off-licences	3	(3)
Petrol filling stations (kiosks)	2	(2)
Public Houses	13	(9)
Restaurants and snack bars	51	(8)
School tuck shop	1	(1)
Toys and fancy goods shops	2	(2)
Vans and other vehicles	17	(3)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	589	(510)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Figures in parentheses in the foregoing table show the number of vendors in each case whose sales are exclusively of pre-wrapped ice cream. The total number of these represents 87% of the vendors on the register.

The number of samples taken during the year was 90. All these were submitted to the Methylene Blue test and 59 of them were examined chemically. The Methylene Blue tests resulted as follows: Grade 1: 63 samples; Grade 2: 14 samples; Grade 3: 8 samples; and Grade 4: 5 samples. There were thus 77 samples giving a satisfactory result under this test, which represents a proportion of 85.5%.

It is of interest that all the 13 unsatisfactory samples were taken from one local manufacturer. Investigations were undertaken following one or two unsatisfactory samples and, as bad results persisted, these were intensified. This manufacturer has in the past had trouble with spore-bearing organisms in his factory, and a good deal of care was taken in endeavours to trace the source of contamination in the cases under notice. This work included the taking of samples of ice cream at various stages of manufacture, swabs of different parts of machinery and equipment, and samples of milk powder and other ingredients. Although no precise cause

could be found for the unsatisfactory samples giving rise to the enquiry, it is satisfactory to be able to record that the manufacturer was eventually able to produce a Grade 1 product.

As regards the chemical examination of ice cream samples, the results showed a very good standard. The averages for the 59 samples examined were as follows: fat content: 11.0%; total solids content: 36.6%; sucrose content: 12.3%. All the samples taken complied with the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951.

During the year 165 visits were made to ice cream premises. This figure includes visits to both manufacturers' and vendors' premises but does not include visits for the purpose of taking samples, or follow-up visits as a result of taking samples.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The following table shows the results of the examination by the Borough Analyst of samples taken under the Act:—

No. of Sample	Type of material	Category	Impurities (per cent)	Oil & Soap (per cent)	Chlorine (p.p. 105)
1	Millpuff	6(a)	—	0.8	—
2	Rag Flock	1	0.7	1.9	11
3	Fibre	10	1.4	—	—
4	Hair	9	0.5	—	—
5	Rag Flock	1	1.2	3.0	20
6	Rag Flock	1	1.1	4.4	20
7	Sisal Fibre	10	0.9	—	—

All the above samples satisfied the requirements of the standards of cleanliness required by the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.

Two new registrations were effected and one of the premises ceased to be used for registered purposes. At the end of the year the register showed a total of 12 premises. There are no licensed premises in the Borough.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

A total of 300 visits were made under the Act in the course of which 88 infringements were officially noted. In all but 3 cases compliance was secured by verbal notice, the remainder being the subject of written notice. Irregularities associated with the employment of assistants accounted for 30 infringements; most of these related to failure to exhibit statutory forms and notices. It is significant that there was no instance of the alleged over-working of

young persons. There were 6 cases connected with shop hours and these concerned breaches of half-holiday closing orders. The welfare provisions of the Act were invoked in 12 instances. The remaining 40 contraventions were all in respect of Sunday Trading, a matter which continues to give a great deal of trouble.

Of the visits 58 were made on Sundays. It is also of interest that the provisions of Section 15 of the Act in their application to the Christmas period were productive of far less confusion and difficulty than in previous years. This, no doubt, was due to the particular day of the week on which Christmas Day and Boxing Day happened to fall. The ambiguity which unfortunately is still associated with the interpretation of this Section is a matter which, it is to be hoped, the legislature will have in mind when considering amendments to the Act.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938, FOOD PREMISES

The attention given to food hygiene was accentuated during the year by the much publicised amendments which were projected in the relevant legislation, not least the proposed Food Hygiene Regulations. Although the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954 was passed on the 25th November, no operative change had occurred by the end of the year and the provisions of the 1938 Act were therefore in use throughout the period covered by this report.

Steady attention has been given to the implementation of the Act in all types of food premises. The number of visits were as follows:—

Restaurants	.....	.....	.....	.....	423
Fried fish shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Other food premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
					<hr/>
TOTAL					1,114
					<hr/>

The results of this work are shown in the following table:—

Work completed—Food premises

Nature of Work	Rest- aurants	Premises other than Restaurants
Premises cleansed and redecorated	28	34
Roofs repaired	—	7
Walls repaired	2	14
Ceilings repaired	3	6
Floors repaired or relaid	8	4
Windows and frames repaired	6	2
Doors repaired	—	2
Rainwater guttering repaired	—	2
Tables repaired, covered or renewed	18	2
New sinks fitted	6	5
New draining boards fitted	4	—
Sink wastes renewed	—	2
Wash hand basins fitted	3	6
Hot water supplies provided	3	20
Splashbacks to sinks renewed	2	—
Lighting improved	1	4
Additional ventilation provided	9	2
Additional storage accommodation provided	—	1
Additional storage shelving fitted	1	4
Additional staff accommodation provided	1	1
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	1	3
Drains cleared or relaid	2	6
Heating provided to premises	—	2
Counter protection provided	—	1
Handrails provided to staircase	—	1
Shop fronts enclosed	—	1
Gratings provided to yard gullies	—	4
New yard gullies fitted	—	1
Covered kitchen bins provided	6	—
New dustbins provided	4	—
W.C.'s cleansed and redecorated	2	8
W.C. walls repaired	2	—
W.C. pans cleansed	—	2
W.C. pans renewed	—	1
W.C.'s suitably lighted	—	8
Intervening ventilated space provided to W.C.'s	—	9
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	—	3
W.C. doors provided with suitable fastenings	—	4
W.C. Cisterns repaired	—	1
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	—	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed	3	7
TOTALS	115	182

At the end of the year there were 144 restaurants in the area. The number of fish friers on the register was 54; the general standard of these premises continues to be satisfactory.

The number of written notices served under the Food and Drugs Act was 16. All these were in respect of contraventions of Section 13 of the Act and all were satisfactorily complied with.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1937, Section 53 HAIRDRESSERS' PREMISES

Section 53 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1937, requires any person carrying on the business of hairdressing in the Borough to register his name and address and the address of his place of business with the Corporation. The Council have made byelaws under this Section and it is obligatory that a copy of these byelaws should be conspicuously exhibited in every registered business premises. The byelaws deal with the maintenance of the cleanliness of the premises and of the apparatus and equipment used. Penalties are provided in the Section for breaches of the Act or the Byelaws. These penalties include, in addition to a fine, liability to suspension or cancellation of the registration.

The number of visits during the year was 52, in the course of which it was found necessary to give 3 verbal warnings in respect of infringements of the Act or of the Byelaws. All these warnings concerned failure to register on a change of occupier or on the opening of a new business. The general standard of hairdressing premises continues to be satisfactory. The total number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 169,

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The duties of the Department are concerned with supervision of the sale of scheduled poisons in Part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. Particular attention is paid to the sale of listed poisons in food shops; this usually means the sale of household disinfectants which fall within the Statutory definition of poisons in grocers or general shops. Supervision is also exercised in the case of seedsmen and hardware merchants who sell arsenical, mercurial or nicotine poisons contained in weed killers or agricultural or horticultural insecticides.

A total of 64 visits have been made under the Act and during these visits it has been necessary to give 11 verbal warnings in respect of infringements of the Act or the Regulations. 7 new applications for licences under Part 2 of the Act were approved by the Council. The number of premises licensed at the end of the year was 207.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES OPERATED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22).

Each week consultants hold five gynaecological, ante-natal and post-natal clinics in the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and one at Sydney House Clinic. In addition, women assistant medical officers conduct one ante-natal clinic each week in the Health Centre, King's Park Road, and at Bitterne Park, Oatlands House, Swaythling and Sydney House Clinics.

The following is a summary of attendances:—

		<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Old Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Gynaecological:—					
King's Park Road	.....	738	987	1,725	
Sydney House	.....	39	27	66	
				—	1,791
Ante-natal:—					
King's Park Road	.....	1,599	10,687	12,286	
Sydney House	.....	455	2,949	3,404	
Oatlands House	.....	120	418	538	
Swaythling	.....	13	136	149	
Bitterne Park	.....	20	163	183	
				—	16,560
Post-natal:—					
King's Park Road	.....	878	217	1,095	
Sydney House	.....	258	9	267	
*Oatlands House	.....	19	—	19	
*Swaythling	.....	6	1	7	
*Bitterne Park	.....	9	4	13	
				—	1,401

(* examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic).

Mothercraft classes are held once per fortnight at the Health Centre, King's Park Road, at Oatlands House and at Sydney House, and these are restricted to women expecting their first babies. The syllabus of talks includes gas and air analgesia (with demonstrations), diet and relaxation exercises, breast feeding and general care of the infant.

Sterilised maternity outfits are supplied, free of charge, to all patients having their confinements at home. These outfits are issued at the clinics on the production of a note, signed by the midwife booked to attend the case.

Child Welfare

Nine child welfare centres, covering the majority of the larger residential areas of the town, have been in operation throughout the year. These centres are attended by assistant medical officers of health, assisted by health visitors and clinic assistants. Facilities are available for periodic weighing, medical examination, sunlight treatment, smallpox vaccination, and immunisation against diphtheria, whilst immunisation against whooping cough is arranged upon parental request. Children requiring examination by consultants are referred to the appropriate local authority clinic or to hospital.

Attendances at welfare centres:—

		<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road	.....	7,264	7,999	15,263
Sydney House	.....	3,470	3,843	7,313
Oatlands House	.....	4,388	4,564	8,952
Swaythling	.....	3,109	3,276	6,385
Bitterne Park	.....	3,327	3,462	6,789
Sholing	.....	1,756	1,853	3,609
Surrey House	.....	1,456	1,688	3,144
Maybush	.....	652	720	1,372
Thornhill	.....	478	512	990
		<hr/> 25,900	<hr/> 27,917	<hr/> 53,817

		<i>Number of Weighings</i>	<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
King's Park Road	.....	7,793	2,178
Sydney House	.....	3,672	1,229
Oatlands House	.....	4,533	2,068
Swaythling	.....	3,195	1,554
Bitterne Park	.....	3,429	1,148
Sholing	.....	1,853	344
Surrey House	.....	1,638	581
Maybush	.....	708	254
Thornhill	.....	510	112
		<hr/> 27,331	<hr/> 9,468

Care of Premature Infants

All infants weighing up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied, where necessary, by the department, including a cot and hot water bottles, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, or when the clinical condition indicates it, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot with the necessary equipment, a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year:—

	Born at home						Grand Total
	Nursed entirely at home						
	Trans- ferred to hospital	Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Sur- vived 28 days	Total	
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.....	7	—	—	—	5	5	12
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	4	—	—	1	8	9	13
Over 4lbs. 15ozs up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	2	—	—	—	27	27	29
TOTAL	15	—	—	1	40	41	56
Born in private Nursing Homes							
	Nursed entirely in Homes						
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	2	1	—	—	2	3	5
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
TOTAL	2	1	—	—	11	12	14
Born in Hospitals							
3lbs. 4ozs. or less		11	3	—	6	20	20
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.		—	2	—	21	23	23
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.		—	—	—	15	15	15
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.		—	—	—	41	41	41
TOTAL		11	5	—	83	99	99

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement
Number of cases notified during the year	5	3	—	—	8	34
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	5	3	—	—	8	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which:—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
(b) Vision was impaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Vision was lost	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(d) The patient died	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

At the commencement of the year, there were throughout the town twenty seven centres for the distribution of the national welfare foods. This number included eighteen voluntary centres in shops. During the course of the year, five new voluntary centres were opened, whilst one local authority centre held in a church hall was closed.

As the distribution of these foods was the responsibility of the Ministry of Food for the first six months of 1954, it is not possible

to compare totals, but the following figures provide a comparison between the monthly averages for the latter half of 1954 and those for the whole of 1955:—

	<i>Per Month</i> 1954 (<i>from 28th June</i>)	<i>Per Month</i> 1955
National Dried Milk	9,867 tins	8,930 tins
Cod Liver Oil	2,183 bottles	1,993 bottles
Vitamin A & D Tablets	786 packets	942 packets
Orange Juice	10,627 bottles	11,786 bottles

In addition to these national welfare foods, other dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, and various nutrient preparations are available at all the welfare centres at cost price plus ten per cent.

Other Provisions

Northlands Day Nursery has been open throughout the year for the care of children under school age whose mothers are in employment. Accommodation is available at this nursery for 20 children.

The charge made for attendance at the nursery is assessed according to the parents' income less an allowance for rent and rates, on a graduated scale ranging from 6s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per day in respect of the first child, with the addition of 2s. 1d. per day in respect of each subsequent child.

The following are details of the attendances at the day nursery:—

Number of Places	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Average daily number on register	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.33
Average daily attendance	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.27
Total attendances for the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,133

The total attendances for the year, 4,133, shows a decrease on the total for 1954, which was 6,040. This is largely due to the fact that during 1954 two other nurseries were in operation for the first four months of the year.

The routine medical inspection of the children attending the nursery was carried out twice during the year by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention were referred to the specialist clinics or their own doctors.

Stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and in many cases where the child has not been immunised prior to admission the parents consent to it being carried out soon after admission.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has expired.

Cases coming within the following categories have been given priority admission to the nursery throughout the year:—(a) mothers who are separated, have been deserted or divorced, widows, and mothers with illegitimate children, (b) husband ill or disabled, (c) mother suffering from tuberculosis, or in hospital, or sick at home, (d) children deserted by their mother, (e) mother deceased, (f) the existence of housing difficulties where such difficulties are detrimental to the child.

Dental Care

Last year at this time it was pointed out that the dental welfare service was severely handicapped by the prolonged shortage of dental surgeons to operate this service. Since that time the position has considerably deteriorated as the result of the resignation in June last, of one of the full-time dental officers, and as a consequence of this the clinic at Peartree Avenue had to close. It was at this clinic that most of our expectant and nursing mothers were treated and no doubt many potential patients have been reluctant to travel to the other clinics that have remained open at Cardigan Road and Oatlands House, Winchester Road.

We have now only three full-time and three part-time dental officers, and our minimum requirement for a satisfactory school dental and welfare service would be about nine full-time officers.

Only a portion of the time of these dental officers is devoted to welfare work and it is obvious that no improvement can be expected in this service so long as present conditions exist. On the contrary further loss of staff can be expected bringing in its train a further shrinkage in all the dental services. During the year many proposals have been considered to alleviate the position but up to the present time no method has been found which would be acceptable on all sides.

Meanwhile we are continuing to give advice and treatment to all expectant and nursing mothers, and to young children below school age, who present themselves at our two clinics and none are refused, but the day when we can actively go out to seek and attract these patients seems to be very far away in the distant future.

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The Municipal Midwifery Service is staffed by a Supervisor of Midwives and seventeen midwives.

The municipal midwives hold their own ante-natal clinics at the health clinics, where they undertake treatment and give advice to their cases. In certain cases they also attend with their own patients at ante-natal clinics held in the general practitioners' surgeries.

Provision is made each year for at least two midwives to attend post-graduate courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives, and four midwives attended these courses during the year. Eight of the midwives act as midwifery teachers and during the past year twenty pupils were received for a three months district training from the training school attached to the Southampton General Hospital. Of these pupils, all were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

Many of the midwives attend lectures by the consultants and paediatricians, arranged by the local branch of the Royal College of Midwives, and they find these of great value in their work.

As a routine measure when booking cases the midwives advise expectant mothers to consult the private practitioner. The necessary arrangements have been made to enable midwives to call for medical aid when this is needed.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs, the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected. This is carried out at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, under the supervision of a trained nurse, or at the house of the midwife during the week-end if the infection is not of a serious nature.

Gas and air analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife, the patient's acceptance being first obtained, and a medical examination being arranged in all cases. The responsibility for the collection and return of the apparatus from and to the midwife's residence is required to be undertaken by the patient. In the case of a night emergency the midwife conveys the apparatus by taxi. In a case of emergency during the day when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus, the midwife can obtain the services of a van by telephoning the West Quay Ambulance Depot. All the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

The number of cases receiving analgesia during the year was 1,189, as compared with 1,096 cases in 1954 and 907 cases in 1953. The figure of 1,189 represents 84% of the maternity cases attended by domiciliary midwives during the year. There is little doubt that demonstrations of the apparatus, given at the ante-natal clinics and at the mothercraft classes, have been largely responsible for the continued high percentage of expectant mothers requesting the use of analgesia at their confinements.

During the year three sets of apparatus for the resuscitation of the new-born with intragastric oxygen were purchased. These are held at the West Quay Ambulance Depot, and, when the need arises, can be obtained by the midwife telephoning the depot.

It is anticipated that apparatus for the administration of trilene will be available early in 1956, and to this end tentative arrangements have been made for the midwives to attend lectures and demonstrations at the Maternity Unit, Southampton General Hospital at the beginning of the year.

The municipal midwives give mothercraft instruction to all their patients at their ante-natal clinics. This includes the preparation for labour, relaxation, diet, baby bathing and gas and air analgesia.

Arrangements are still in operation whereby taxis are supplied by a local hire-service firm as a priority to convey the municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is particularly helpful to the midwife when, as in many cases, the heavy gas and air apparatus has to be conveyed to the patient's home.

During the year 54 notifications of intention to practise in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service.

Notifications received by the local supervising authority, and visits made in connection with the midwifery work during the year, were as follows:—

Notifications:—

Intention to practise .....	.....	.....	.....	54
Sending for medical aid .....	.....	.....	.....	47
Deaths or stillbirths .....	.....	.....	.....	25
Artificial feeding .....	.....	.....	.....	367
Contact with infectious disease .....	.....	.....	.....	19
Pemphigus Neonatorum .....	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	.....	.....	.....	42
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	.....	.....	.....	8
Laying out dead bodies .....	.....	.....	.....	11

Visits:

By inspector of midwives—

Routine inspection of midwives	67
Routine inspection of maternity homes	38
Special visits of enquiry	252

The following are details of notification forms issued by midwives requesting attendance of medical aid:—

Ante-natal—	<i>Mother</i>	<i>Child</i>
Referred to private practitioners	47	
Referred to ante-natal clinic	—	
Albuminaria	—	
Miscarriages	5	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	8	
Unsatisfactory general condition	5	
Presentation	2	
Varicose veins	—	
Vaginal discharge	—	
Toxaemia	2	
Labour—		
Delivery	—	
Post-partum haemorrhage	2	
Ruptured Perineum	5	
Retained Placenta	3	
Breech and footling	1	
Prolonged labour	—	
Feebleness and prematurity		1
Stillbirth		—
Puerperium—		
Rise in temperature	3	
Eyes		3
Death of baby		—
Post-natal—		
Unsatisfactory general condition		7

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not pres- ent at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not pres- ent at time of delivery		
1. Midwives employed by the Authority	—	11	107	1,228	1,346	—
2. Midwives employed by Volun- tary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committee	—	—	—	—	—	1,887
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	—	12	14	44	70	404
TOTALS	—	23	121	1,272	1,416	2,291

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives:—

Cases attended—

Maternity	107	} 1,392
Midwifery	1,239	
Emergency	46	

Notification Forms issued—

Sending for medical aid:—

Ante-natal	22	} 44
Delivery	14	
Post-natal and infants	8	
Deaths	5	
Stillbirths	15	
Laying out a dead body	9	
Contact with infectious disease	18	
Artificial feeding	91	

Number of cases of:—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	5
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	8
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	15
Neo-natal deaths	.....	.....	.....	5
Number of patients removed to hospital	.....	.....	.....	85

Nursing Homes.

Periodic inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations:—

		<i>Number No. of beds provided for:</i>			
		<i>of</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>Homes</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	
(1)	Homes first registered during the year	—	—	—	—
	Registrations withdrawn during the year	—	—	—	—
	Homes registered at end of year	12	33	85	118
(2)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			.....	—
	Number of appeals against such orders	.....	.....	.....	—
	Number of cases in which such orders have been:				
	(a) Confirmed on appeal	.....	.....	.....	—
	(b) Disallowed	.....	.....	.....	—
(3)	Number of applications for exemption from registration			.....	—
	Number of cases for exemption:				
	(a) Granted	.....	.....	.....	—
	(b) Withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	—
	(c) Refused	.....	.....	.....	—
(4)	Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives		.....	.....	38

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

The staff consists of the Superintendent Health Visitor, seventeen health visitors and three tuberculosis health visitors, the establishment being one Superintendent and twenty-one health visitors. With the exception of the tuberculosis health visitors, who cover the whole of the Borough, an area of the Borough is allocated to each health visitor, who as school nurse also works in the schools within her area. In addition to the visitation of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the health visitors make visits in connection with the ophthalmia neonatorum regulations, and tuberculosis regulations, infectious disease, the School Health Service, and aged persons. Home visits are made at the request of general medical practitioners, and upon the receipt of discharge notifications from the local hospitals in respect of child patients. Follow-up work

is undertaken in connection with the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of the Sick Scheme, and also in connection with the fostering and adoption of children.

An approved training course for student health visitors is held at the Southampton University. During the past year three students were sponsored.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year:—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant mothers	171	114	285
Children under 1 year of age	3,652	9,773	13,425
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age	967	13,406	14,373
Ophthalmia neonatorum regulations	2	—	2
Tuberculosis regulations	315	387	702
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc.	559	—	559
School Clinic cases, following up	504	375	879
Other visits	3,237	11,309	14,546
	<hr/> 9,407	<hr/> 35,364	<hr/> 44,771

HOME NURSING. (Section 25)

The present staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, and twenty-one full-time, and five part-time district nurses, the establishment being thirty full-time nurses.

The service operates from the Nurses Home at Winn Road but a move will be made to newly erected premises in Archer's Road in 1956.

General practitioners requiring the services of a district nurse apply to the Superintendent direct. The hospital almoners also approach the Superintendent in connection with patients discharged from hospital and requiring the services of a district nurse.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year:—

Classification of New Cases:

Primary Pneumonia	44
Broncho Pneumonia	75
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	128
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13
Erysipelas	2
Medical (chronic 198)	2,494
Surgical (chronic 13)	309

MIDWIFERY:

Miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	5
Threatened miscarriages	.....	.....	.....	5
Maternity	.....	.....	.....	14
Complications of Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	11
Complications of Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	1
Breast Abscess	.....	.....	.....	52
Puerp. Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	1
Measles	.....	.....	.....	3
Gynaecological	.....	.....	.....	45
				<hr/>
				3,211
				<hr/>

Age Groups

0-4	5-14	15-64	65 and over	<i>Total</i>
112	147	1,517	1,435	3,211

Source of Reference of New Cases.

General Practitioners	.....	.....	.....	2,775
Hospitals	.....	.....	.....	306
Personal Applications	.....	.....	.....	92
From Clinics	.....	.....	.....	11
From Midwife	.....	.....	.....	22
Other Sources	.....	.....	.....	5
				<hr/>
				3,211
				<hr/>
Total number of New Cases 1955	.....	.....	.....	3,211
Brought forward from 1954	.....	.....	.....	522
				<hr/>
				3,733
				<hr/>

Total Cases for 1954 — 3,396

Total Cases for 1955 — 3,733
Increase — 337

Total Visits for 1954 — 96,230

Total Visits for 1955 — 100,674
Increase — 4,444

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Advice concerning vaccination and diphtheria immunisation is given by the health visiting staff and by medical officers at the child welfare and school clinics. In addition publicity drives are organised to coincide with the national publicity. A birthday 'greetings' card is sent to the parents of each child approaching the age of one year recommending protection against diphtheria. The medical officers undertaking medical inspections at school and examinations at the school clinics recommend 'boosting' injections of diphtheria prophylactic. Immunisation against whooping cough is given upon request being made by the parents.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

At the present time 86 medical practitioners have agreed to take part in the local health authority's arrangements, and during the year a total of 1,845 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information on the subject and has been prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	1089	137	95	60	109	1,490
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	10	55	290	355

No cases of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis were reported during the period.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

During the year 2,201 children received a complete course of primary immunisation. Of this number, 1,049 were dealt with at the various clinics, the remaining 1,152 being treated by private practitioners. Booster courses were also given to 1,443 children, 1,071 at clinics and 372 through private practitioners.

Propaganda continued throughout the year to encourage parents to accept immunisation for their children. Birthday greetings cards are forwarded to children attaining the age of one year inviting mothers to accept this treatment. Printed consent forms are also distributed by head teachers to all children entering infant schools. At Welfare centres and clinics medical officers and health visitors continue to stress the importance of immunisation. Advantage is also taken of propaganda appearing in the press,

Immunisation Against Diphtheria. Table A

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken during the year:—

(i)	New Cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,130
	Protective injections:—							
	Purified Toxoid Alum Precipitated	First injection						1,130
	„	„	„	„	Second	„	.....	1,049
	„	„	„		re-inforcing	„	.....	1,071
								<hr/> 3,250 <hr/>
(ii)	Immunisation at Clinics:—							
	Number of clinics held			355				(346)
	Total number of attendances	.....	.....	.....	3,250			(3,617)
	Number of children who have completed course				1,049			(1,518)
	Number of re-inforcing courses						1,071	(816)
	Immunisation by Private Doctors:—							
	Number of children who have completed course				1,152			(1,044)
	Number of re-inforcing courses						372	(422)
					<hr/> 2,201 <hr/> (2,562)		<hr/> 1,443 <hr/> (1,238)	

(Figures in brackets refer to the year 1954)

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION, TABLE B
 Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1955

Age at 31.12.55 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	.....	.....	.....	Under 1 1955	1—4 1951-1954	5—9 1946-1950	10—14 1941-1945	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) 1951—1955				84	6,346	9,899	3,854	20,183
1941—1950						3,676	7,628	11,304
Estimated mid-year child population				3,210	11,990	30,700		45,900

AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27).

An increased demand for ambulance facilities occurred during the year. A comparison of the years' figures with those for the previous year reveals that an additional 392 patients were carried in the course of 292 additional journeys and that the total mileage for the period increased by 10,867 miles. Every effort is made to discourage misuse of the service, requests for long distance journeys receiving special scrutiny and wherever possible those patients whose physical condition permit them to be sent as stretcher cases by rail are sent by this means, an ambulance attendant, Red Cross Nurse or a relative acting as escort depending upon the needs of the patient.

A new ambulance was put into operation during the year to replace a vehicle which had been in service for many years.

The sitting case ambulance was provided with wireless communication equipment during the year.

The following table incorporates the work undertaken by the ambulances and the sitting case ambulance during 1955.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Summary of work carried out during the year

YEAR 1955	Southampton General Hospital	Southampton Eye Hospital	Chest Hospital	Southampton Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors, Private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Calls Made, but Services not Required	Total Calls Received at Ambulance Depot	Ambulance Carried Patients Carried	Sitting Case Ambulance patients carried	Ambulance Journeys	Sitting Case Ambulance Journeys	Ambulance Mileage	Sitting Case Ambulance Mileage
January	86	14	40	13	831	17	132	143	87	1,363	1,218	58	733	47	11,023	448
February	75	18	26	16	689	14	119	154	57	1,168	1,078	24	608	23	9,470	194
March	80	5	43	19	769	17	146	154	102	1,335	1,218	15	764	13	11,350	299
April	86	30	38	16	673	21	107	155	64	1,190	1,083	43	694	36	11,122	312
May	129	22	43	18	630	8	136	160	75	1,221	1,115	31	733	20	11,285	220
June	123	25	49	19	680	14	125	193	63	1,291	1,164	64	750	50	11,759	595
July	113	19	39	16	582	17	135	216	69	1,206	1,080	57	689	39	10,832	377
August	110	6	30	10	596	13	146	220	81	1,212	1,117	14	688	14	12,426	106
September	150	13	40	12	532	11	141	175	75	1,149	1,041	33	644	23	11,068	301
October.....	147	11	32	13	591	10	134	178	73	1,189	1,081	35	700	23	11,087	304
November	138	10	40	16	643	11	121	184	65	1,228	1,032	133	733	67	10,258	812
December	153	6	21	23	744	18	139	211	105	1,420	1,183	132	732	48	11,960	866
TOTALS	1,390	179	441	191	7,960	171	1,581	2,143	916	14,972	13,410	639	8,468	403	133,640	4,834

Hospital Car Service

Statistics for the year show a further increase in the use of the service and for comparison I give below the relevant figures for the years 1955 and 1954.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1955	10,283	35,792	203,670
1954	8,314	33,728	186,324
Increase	1,969	2,064	17,346

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year under review:—

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
January	757	2,855	16,979
February	749	2,844	15,641
March	957	2,871	18,729
April	765	2,494	14,624
May	783	2,711	18,274
June	807	2,740	16,703
July	678	2,782	14,794
August	898	2,959	16,301
September	868	2,813	16,721
October	982	3,259	18,220
November	1,038	4,004	19,577
December	1,001	3,460	17,107
Total	10,283	35,792	203,670

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

The Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee has met regularly throughout the year and has considered matters relative to extra nourishment and the supply of bedding and clothing, mainly to tuberculosis patients. The Committee also agreed to support a number of patients undergoing training at Enham Alamein Village Centre.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

A total of 1,733 vaccinations were carried out during the year, details of which are as under:—

	<i>January - June</i>	<i>July - December</i>
(a) Contact Scheme	..... 309	368
(b) School Children Scheme	915	141

The following summary gives further details relative to the vaccinations carried out under the School Children's Scheme:—

Number of children in 13 — 14 year age group, 2,267.

Number of consent forms received 1,387 (equals 61.1 % of age group).

Number Mantoux tested 1,377.

Number positive to Mantoux test, 264 (equals 19 % of consents received).

Number negative to Mantoux test, 988.

Number not completed, 106.

Number vaccinated 1,056 (equals 46.6 % of age group).

HOLIDAY HOMES

Twenty-four cases (19 adults and 5 children) were accepted for varying periods of convalescence, the local health authority accepting financial responsibility for maintenance charges.

PROVISION OF BEDS, BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.

The undermentioned items were supplied to patients, the majority of whom were referred for consideration by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic:—

<i>Beds and Bedding:</i>	Beds, iron	1
	Mattresses	1
	Pillows	1
	Jackets	1
<i>Clothing (males):</i>	Raincoats	2
	Shirts	2
	Shoes, pairs	1
	Suits	1
	Timber for construction of tipping frame	1
<i>Other Items:</i>		

DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29)

The Domestic Help Scheme provides for cases coming within the undermentioned categories:—

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity—during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers and for dealing with applications for help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties. It is found that most of them, being married women with domestic responsibilities of their own, prefer part-time duties. This operates quite satisfactorily since the applicants for help, most of whom are old people, seem generally to prefer the workers to attend in the mornings.

There continued to be a number of enquiries for help to be supplied in maternity cases. In only one case, however, was the application proceeded with; the remainder apparently preferred to make private arrangements when they became aware of the charge to be applied. It has been the practice in the past to maintain a separate pool of helpers to be available for this work, as and when required. Owing to the infrequency of employment, however, it has not been possible to obtain the services of any workers for this pool. For the one case in which help was supplied, a worker was seconded, who is normally employed on sick and infirm cases.

The demand for help for the chronic sick, aged and infirm continues to form a very large proportion of the number of cases dealt with. Usually these cases are not required to pay anything for this service or, if a charge is made, it is very small, and the demand is often in excess of the immediate supply.

From time to time, applications, which are treated as normal requests, are received for the provision of help in the homes of tuberculosis patients, only volunteers being used for these cases.

During the year a new scale of assessment of the charge payable for help supplied was introduced, based on the scale of allowances prescribed by the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1954. Under this new scale all approved applicants who are in receipt of National Assistance, receive the help free of charge.

The following tables give details of the work undertaken during the year and of the number of workers employed at 31st December, with comparative figures for the years 1953 and 1954:—

Cases supplied with help during the year:	1955	1954	1953
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))	290	244	200
Maternity (Category (d))	1	11	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	291	255	211
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Workers employed 31st December:—

For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c) (Full-time)	—	—	4
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c) (Part-time)	52	33	28
For cases under Category (d) (Pool)	—	—	3
TOTAL	52	33	35

MENTAL HEALTH (Sections 28 and 51)

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows:—

(1) *Mental Treatment*. The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency*. The ascertainment of defective persons in the area; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions: the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

(i) ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee*. This sub-committee of the health committee has nine members, of whom three are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff*. The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council; one of whom holds a University Degree.

The staff of the Occupation Centre consists of a supervisor, two assistant supervisors and a cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination.* The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the Local Health Authority's clinic at King's Park Road and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the Local Health Authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patient. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the Local Authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, care and after-care.

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation. The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been thirty-five.

The bed made available at Coldeast Hospital under the terms of Ministry of Health Circular 5/52 for patients from this County

Borough was discontinued during 1955 although it was made possible for 2 male and 2 female patients to be admitted for short term care. In addition 1 male patient was admitted to Tatchbury Mount Hospital under this scheme.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police and relatives of mentally ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the ambulance station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements during 1955 for the admission to hospital of 282 patients as follows:—

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts	213
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients	69

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving, great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

(c) Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

(i) *Ascertainment*. Twenty-six new cases were ascertained during the year 1955. The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was 16 at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision*. Six patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 207 defectives were under statutory supervision and 111 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training*. This has been provided in the Occupation Centre in Cranbury Terrace. There are 48 places available, all of which were occupied. Of these, 10 were filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from 7 to 60 years.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

GENERAL

(a) *Petitions*. During the year, petitions were presented to the Justices and Orders under the Acts obtained in respect of 2 patients. Both were classified as feeble-minded and were dealt with as under:—

Admitted to institutions:

Coldeast Hospital	.....	.....	.....	1 female
Tatchbury Mount Hospital	.....	.....	.....	1 male

Three male patients were dealt with by the court under section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Acts, and they were committed to Tatchbury Mount Hospital.

(b) *Discharges from Orders*. The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of one male patient and four female patients.

During the year the following patients were transferred:—

One male patient from Tatchbury Mount Hospital to Knowle Hospital.

The deaths of 5 patients occurred during 1955. Of these 2 females were patients of Coldeast Hospital, and one male of Tatchbury Mount Hospital. Of the remaining patients 1 male was under Statutory Supervision, and 1 female under Statutory Supervision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. <i>Particulars of cases reported during 1955:</i>				
(a) No. in which action taken on reports by:				
(1) Local Education Authorities on children				
(i) While at school or liable to attend school	5	7	—	—
(ii) On leaving specials school	—	—	—	1
(iii) On leaving ordinary schools	2	—	1	3
(2) Police or by Courts	—	—	3	—
(3) Other sources	1	—	2	1
(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but were not, at 31st December, 1955, regarded as 'subject to be dealt with' on any ground	1	—	1	2
(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives or in which action was incomplete at 31st December, 1955, and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	7	7	7
2. <i>Disposal of cases reported during 1955:</i>				
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' (i.e. at 1 (a)), number				
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	8	7	2	5
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to 'Places of Safety'	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to Hospitals	—	—	4	—
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives 'subject to be dealt with' (i.e. at 1 (b)), number				
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	1	—	1	2
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	7	7	7
3. Number of Mental Defectives for whom care was arranged by the Local Health Authority under Circular 5/52 during 1955 and admitted to:				
(a) National Health Service Hospitals	2	2	1	—
(b) Elsewhere	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	1	—

4. Total cases on Authority's Registers at 31/12/55.:								
(i) Under Statutory Supervision	.....	.....			29	25	73	80
(ii) Under Guardianship	.....	.....			—	—	3	3
(iii) In 'Places of Safety'	.....	.....			—	—	—	—
(iv) In Hospitals	.....	.....			19	20	148	98
(v) Under Volunatry Supervision	.....	.....			5	4	50	52
TOTAL					53	49	274	233

DEFECTIVES IN EMPLOYMENT

The following tables show the number of defectives in employment. Of the 55 males under voluntary supervision 38 are working and of the 56 females under voluntary supervision 23 are in employment.

MALES				FEMALES			
Labourers	.....	.....	12	Domestics (Hospitals)	.....	.....	10
Coal Porter	.....	.....	1	Bottle factory	.....	.....	1
Refuse Collector	.....	.....	1	Laundry workers	.....	.....	3
Hospital Porters	.....	.....	2	Rehabilitation Centre	.....	.....	1
Seamen	.....	.....	5	Cafe workers	.....	.....	3
Rehabilitation Centre	.....	.....	1	Shop Assistant	.....	.....	1
Restaurants	.....	.....	2	Warehouse Packers	.....	.....	2
Paper Round	.....	.....	1	Cleaner	.....	.....	1
Mooring Hand	.....	.....	1	Factory Worker	.....	.....	1
Road sweeper	.....	.....	1				
Warehouse Handymen	.....	.....	4				
Railway Porter	.....	.....	1				
Brick Works	.....	.....	1				
Caretaker	.....	.....	1				
Welders	.....	.....	2				
Carpet factory	.....	.....	1				
Export factory	.....	.....	1				
TOTAL			38	TOTAL			23

Of the 102 males under statutory supervision 38 are working and of the 105 females under statutory supervision 8 are in employment.

MALES			FEMALES		
Labourers	.....	18	Laundry worker	.....	1
Fruit merchants	.....	2	Domestic (Hospitals)	.....	2
Boilerman	.....	1	Domestic (Hotel)	.....	1
Seaman	.....	1	Cleaner	.....	1
Road sweeper	.....	1	Cafe worker	.....	1
Railway Porter	.....	3	Canteen worker	.....	1
Printing works	.....	1	Shop Assistant	.....	1
Shipyards	.....	4			
Hotel Porter	.....	1			
Laundry worker	.....	1			
Factory	.....	2			
Lorry Driver	.....	1			
Foundry worker	.....	1			
Plumber's mate	.....	1			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
	TOTAL	38		TOTAL	8
		<hr/>			<hr/>

WELFARE SERVICES

Report of the Chief Welfare Services Officer

The year under review has been a momentous one in the annals of welfare administration in the Borough. The Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 amongst other things provided for the grouping of Parishes into Unions. Boards of Guardians were established and paid officials appointed to carry out the then welfare administration. Southampton, as one of the few authorities then known as an 'Incorporations' had a 'welfare administration' prior to this date. Departmental records date back to 1789.

Boards of Guardians were abolished under the Local Government Act 1929, and their functions were transferred to the County and County Borough Councils as from April, 1930. Public Assistance Committees were established in every area under the Poor Law Act, 1930.

The final abolition of Poor Law administration came with the operation of the National Assistance Act, 1948, on the 5th July, 1948.

On the 1st December, 1955, the control of the welfare services passed to the Medical Officer of Health with the resultant co-ordination of Health and Welfare Services.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

The present accommodation provided under Section 21(a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948 is as follows :—

			M.	F.	Total
Moorgreen Hospital	.....	.....	55	71	126
Hillfield Home for the Blind	.....	.....	17	19	36
Northlands House	.....	.....	13	33	46
The Elms	.....	.....	16	—	16
Pear Tree House	.....	.....	—	20	20
Homelands	.....	.....	7	13	20
Brownhill House	.....	.....	15	12	27
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			123	168	291
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of residents accommodated on 31st December was 278 together with the following residents in Voluntary and other Local Authority establishments.

TABLE ' A '

Persons in residential accommodation belonging to other Authorities:—

City of Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hants C.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
London C.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
City of Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Special Homes :

Barclay Home for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lingfield Epileptic Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Community of St. Mary at the Cross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chalfont Epileptic Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salvation Army Eventide Homes (Bath)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hordle Cliff House	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The David Lewis Colony	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Royal School for the Blind	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The Meath Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The Knole, St. Marks, Cheltenham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pembroke House, Gillingham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Turner Memorial Home of Rest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
The Bath Home for Deaf and Dumb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Mary's Convent, Portslade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Roper House, Home for the Deaf	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Mary's House, Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

An analysis of the ages of residents shows the average age to be 78 :—

TABLE 'B',
AGE ANALYSIS

Hostel	No. of Residents	Under 50	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	Over 90	Average
Moorgreen	120	4	9	26	39	38	4	74
Northlands	45	—	—	6	18	17	4	77
Pear Tree	20	—	—	2	4	12	2	80
Elms	16	—	1	1	7	7	—	78
Homelands	20	—	1	1	11	7	—	77
Brownhill	25	—	—	4	8	12	1	77
Hillfield	32	—	—	1	11	14	6	81
Totals :	278	4	11	41	98	107	17	

	Admission		Discharges		Deaths
	Private Accommodation	Hospital	Private Accommodation	Hospital	
Moorgreen	30	41	8	52	5
Northlands House	11	5	3	7	8
Pear Tree House	1	—	—	—	2
The Elms	—	—	—	1	—
Homelands	9	3	2	7	—
Brownhill House	22	4	5	7	1
Hillfield Home for the Blind	19	10	4	22	4
	92	63	22	96	20

STANDARD CHARGES

The full standard charges in respect of each establishment was as follows :—

				per week		
				£	s.	d.
Moorgreen .....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	3
Hillfield Home for the Blind .....	.....	.....	.....	4	18	0
Northlands House .....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	0
The Elms .....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	0
Pear Tree House .....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	0
Homelands .....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	0
Brownhill House .....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	0

The minimum charge paid by each resident is £1 12s. 6d. weekly.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The departmental facilities for the provision of temporary accommodation consists of Mayfield House which will accommodate 25 families and a reservation of a cubicle for men at St. Michaels House.

The number of families accommodated at 31st December, 1955, 22.

The number of families/persons provided with temporary accommodation during the year :—

No. of Families admitted to Mayfield House	36
No. of persons admitted to St. Michaels House	99

No. of Families provided with other accommodation (Bed and Breakfast)	10
An analysis of the admissions shows :—	
Families evicted in account of Rent arrears	24
Families arriving in the Town from other areas	16
Deported Persons	6

During the year 22 families were able to obtain other accommodation from Mayfield House. In addition to the families actually accommodated 350 other families were dealt with.

BURIALS AND CREMATIONS

During the year 27 Burials/Cremations have been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £444. The sum of £273 representing 61 % of the expenditure has been recovered.

Persons dying in their own homes	17
Persons dying in Part III accommodation	7
Persons dying in transit to hospitals	2
Persons dying at sea and landed at Southampton	1
	<hr/>
	27
	<hr/>

CARE AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

The department has been responsible for the custody and protection of property belonging to 30 individual persons during the year. In 12 instances the persons concerned were admitted to mental hospitals, 16 persons to Part III accommodation and in 2 cases the persons had died.

BLIND WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The number of persons newly registered as blind each year remains a fairly constant figure and for the period under review is 24 men and 36 women a total of 60. Table 1 includes this figure and other movements on the register which results in an end of year total of 487 an increase of 6 persons. representing a percentage increase of 1.24 % which is considerably lower than the national figure of 3.42 %.

It is also significant that the increase of blindness remains constant, the greater number of new registrations appear in those age groups of 65 and over.

BLIND PERSONS—TABLE I
for the year ended 31st December, 1955.
Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of the Blind Population
(Including Additions to and Removals from the Register)

	0	1—4		5—15		16—20		21—39		40—49		50—64		65—69		70 and over		Totals		
	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M	F	Total
Total as at 31/12/54	— —	4 2	5 3	1 3	17 15	20 20	40 42	22 20	103 164	212	269	481								
Additions :																				
New Registrations																				
From P. S. Register																				
(i.e. <i>Re-Examined</i>)																				
Transfers from																				
other Authorities																				
Removals : Deaths																				
To P.S. Register																				
(i.e. <i>Re-Examined</i>)																				
Decertification																				
(neither blind or																				
P.S.)																				
Transfers to other																				
Authorities																				
Total as at 31/12/55	— —	3 4	4 4	1 —	15 17	19 16	44 51	20 23	94 173	200	287	487								
Age at incidence of																				
newly registered																				
persons	— 3				— 1	1 —	5 4	4 3	14 25	24	36	60								

Table II confirm that cataract and glaucoma are still the main causes of blindness. It must be recorded, however, that much progress has been made as regards operable cataract and in general those persons with cataract who remain on the blind register are inoperable owing to other factors such as general poor health, senility and extreme old age.

Particular attention is given to all newly registered blind persons to encourage the maximum rehabilitation to help them to lead as normal a life as possible.

TABLE II

Analysis of causes of blindness of person newly registered during 1955.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	6	11	17
Cataract and other causes	1	6	7
Glaucoma	3	2	5
Glaucoma and other causes	2	4	6
Diabetes	1	3	4
Retinal changes	2	2	4
Keratitis	—	3	3
Senile macular degeneration	3	—	3
Arterio-sclerosis	1	2	3
Thrombosis	1	1	2
Injury	2	—	2
Myopia	1	—	1
Vascular lesion	1	—	1
Retrobulbar neuritis	—	1	1
Congenital defects	—	1	1
Total	24	36	60

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the register of 487 blind persons is given in the table III showing the education, training and employment position in two main groups *viz* : Children, *i.e.* up to 15 years and adults, *i.e.* age 16 years and over.

It will be seen that a total of 307 persons are over the age of 65 years leaving a balance of 180 of whom 124 are either not available or not capable of work. Only 3 of the remainder of 56 are available for work and are at present receiving special consideration

The training and placement of blind persons is achieved by the maximum co-operation between the Local Authority, the Royal National Institute for the Blind Placement Service, which provides highly specialised officers for this work and the Ministry of Labour and National Service through the local Disablement Resettlement Officer,

TABLE III
Summary of Occupations of Blind Persons as at 31.12.55.

				Male	Female	Total
Children :						
<i>aged under 2</i>	At home	.....		—	1	1
<i>aged 2—4 years</i>	—	Educable	.....		
		at Sunshine Home	.....	—	1	1
		at Home	.....	1	2	3
<i>aged 2—4 years</i>	—	Ineducable	.....		
		In Mental Deficiency Institution	.....	1	—	1
		At home	.....	1	—	1
<i>aged 5—15 years</i>	—	Educable				
		Attending special schools	.....	3	3	6
		Ineducable				
		In Mental Deficiency Institution	.....	1	—	1
Adults aged 16 and upwards :						
<i>See</i>	{	Employed in Sheltered Workshops	.....	2	2	4
<i>Table</i>		Employed as Home Workers	.....	2	1	3
<i>IV</i>		Employed in Open employment	.....	23	8	31
		Trainee for Sheltered employment	.....	1	—	1
		Unemployed but capable and available for work :—				
		Trained for sheltered employment	.....	1	—	1
		Trained for open employment	.....	—	1	1
		Without training for open employment	.....	1	—	1
		<i>Not available for work aged 16—64</i>	.....	2	21	23
		<i>Not capable of work aged 16—64</i>	.....	50	51	101
		<i>Not employed aged over 65</i>	.....	111	196	307
Total				200	287	487

TABLE IV

Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Blind Persons shown in Table III.

	Sheltered workshops	Home Workers Scheme	Open Industry	Total
Basket workers	2	1	—	3
Boot repairers	—	—	2	2
Braille copyist	—	1	—	1
Clerks and typists	—	—	3	3
Factory operatives	—	—	4	4
Machine knitters	2	—	—	2
Labourers	—	—	2	2
Physiotherapists	—	—	3	3
Mat Maker	—	—	1	1
Piano tuner	—	1	—	1
Telephonists	—	—	5	5
Other open employment	—	—	11	11
Total	4	3	31	38

REHABILITATION

Where rehabilitation cannot be achieved in the home of the blind person it is sometimes necessary to admit them to establishments administered by the Royal National Institute for the Blind on behalf of the Ministry of Labour. There are two such establishments providing :—

- (a) Industrial Rehabilitation — Torquay.
- (b) Social Rehabilitation — Bridgenorth.

During the year two persons took advantage of these facilities and attended a course of rehabilitation at Bridgenorth.

HOLIDAYS

Arrangements were made for 11 blind persons to receive holidays up to 2 weeks each at Special Holiday Homes for the Blind. Two of this number were assisted financially from the Voluntary Fund.

No. of Cases	Holiday Home
7	The R.N.I.B. home, ' Barrow, ' St. Leonards.
3	London Association for the Blind home, ' Orton Rigg, ' Bournemouth.
1	' Godfrey Ermen ' home, Southport.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Social Club for the Blind, 43 The Avenue provides a full range of social activities for all blind persons. The Club is open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and a typical programme for any week of the year is given below :—

Monday	—	Old Time Dancing or Square Dancing.
Tuesday	—	Gramophone Recitals.
Wednesday	—	Stage Concert.
Thursday	—	Whist, Cribbage, Dominoes.
Friday	—	Open evening, available for any activity suggested or requested by the blind themselves, e.g. Darts.

The Inter Town Tournaments in which teams of blind persons compete in games of Whist, Crib, Dominoes and Draughts for the Day Cup (presented by Portsmouth) continued during the year and the Bournemouth team won the highest aggregate number of points. This competition is a series of matches 6 in all played throughout the year. The final score of points is as follows :—

Bournemouth	Southampton	Portsmouth
86	73	57

The Southampton Team regained the 'Coronation Cup' from Portsmouth in which 5 areas compete in the same games as mentioned above but under more strenuous conditions. On this occasion the Tournament took place at Southsea, the result being :—

So'ton.	P'mouth	B'mouth	Hampshire	Wiltshire
81½	77½	72	66½	58½

In addition to the foregoing many invitations are received from various Associations etc., for blind persons to attend Plays, musical recitals and stage shows all of which are most popular and appreciated by the blind people. Grateful acknowledgement is recorded to the undermentioned.

Southampton Amateur Operatic Society.
 Southampton Amateur Dramatic Society.
 Southampton Gaumont Cinema.
 The Hampton Players.
 Southampton Philharmonic Society.
 Southampton Student Players.

A number of wireless sets have been given by the public during the year for the use of the blind. These sets have been serviced where possible and are now in use. In addition a large number of gramophone records have been received.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

A brief summary of the special facilities available to all registered blind persons is given below :—

Free wireless licence.

Free dog licence — (for guide dogs).

Special postal rates — for braille literature.

Television licences reduced to £2.

Free issue of white walking sticks.

Loan of special equipment in approved instances of *viz* :—
typewriters, braille writing and shorthand machines, etc.

Free Corporation bus passes.

Special fare facilities on Hants and Dorset Buses.

Reduced railway fares for special purposes.

Braille literature *e.g.* Radio Times, National Braille Mail, etc.

Voluntary Fund Expenditure.

The Social Club for the Blind, 43 The Avenue is entirely maintained by the Southampton Blind Welfare Voluntary Fund. In addition certain recurring social events and other items of expenditure are financed by this fund, *viz* :—

	£
Christmas gift to each registered blind person	165
Repairs and maintenance of wireless sets	200
Special grants, <i>i.e.</i> furniture, fireguards, clothing, etc.	70

Handicraft Classes.

Two classes are held each week at the Social Club when instruction in basketry and other crafts are given by the home teachers. Attendances at each class is quite regular at 15 most of whom are quite elderly. The age range is in fact from 40 years to 92 years of age. The value of work produced from these classes for the year is £65. The classes are practically self supporting.

Home Workers, etc.

A total of approximately £650 turnover has been recorded for the year representing the value of work produced by 2 home workers and other blind persons who produce goods in their own homes and for which the Department has found a market.

Social Events.

The main social events of each year are the Annual Summer Outings and the Christmas Party. In August, 1955 some 400 blind persons and escorts visited Swanage for a day and the more elderly were taken on a tour of the New Forest.

The Christmas Party was again held in the Guildhall.

Deaf, Blind.

About 17 deaf blind persons on the C.B. of Southampton register are members of the Blind Club, the Secretary of which is herself a deaf blind person. Meetings are held on the third Saturday of each month, and with the help and guidance of home teachers a full range of social activities is provided including outings, rambles, and picnic teas. Once a year a very successful 'sale of work' is organised, which helps to augment their funds.

Home Teaching Service.

The home teachers paid regular visits to all registered blind and partially sighted persons and a total of 5218 visits were made by them during the year.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

The register of partially sighted persons analysed in Table I, shows a slight increase for the year of 6 persons, although there have been 25 new registrations and 2 transferred from the blind register as a result of improvement in sight.

Again the main cause Table II, of eye defect is cataract and glaucoma and the remarks upon the blind register apply with equal force to this section.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS—TABLE I
for the Year ending 31st December, 1955.

Showing the Distribution by Age Groups of Partially Sighted Persons
(Including Additions to and Removals from the Register)

	0—1	2—4	5—15	16—20	21—49	50—64	65 and over	Totals		
	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M—F	M	F	Total
Total as at 31/12/54	— —	— 1	7 6	4 3	5 1	3 5	11 18	30	34	64
Additions : New registrations								16	9	25
From Blind Register								1	1	2
(<i>i.e.</i> Re-Examinations)										
Transfers from other Authorities								2	2	4
Removals : Deaths								4	6	10
To Blind Register								4	8	12
(<i>i.e.</i> Re-Examinations)										
De-certification								—	—	—
Transfers to other Authorities								2	1	3
Total as at 31/12/55	— —	— —	9 5	4 4	7 3	6 3	13 16	39	31	70
Age at incidence of newly regd. persons			3 —		3 2	3 —	8 8	17	10	27

TABLE II

Analysis of Causes of partial-sight of persons newly registered during 1955.

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Cataract	3	4	7
Cataract and other causes	2	1	3
Glaucoma	2	—	2
Senile Macular degeneration	2	—	2
Arterio sclerosis	1	—	1
Injury	—	1	1
Keratitis	—	1	1
Retinal changes	2	1	3
Myopia	1	1	2
Vascular disease	—	1	1
Congenital defect	1	—	1
Measles	1	—	1
Malignant exophthalmos	1	—	1
Nystagmus	1	—	1
Total	17	10	27

Education.

An analysis of the 14 children (under 15 years), gives the following position regarding their placement in special and other schools, etc.

TABLE III

Children		School etc.
Male	Female	
4	5	Attend special school
2	—	Attend ordinary school.
2	—	are not at school and awaiting placement.
1	—	is ineducable and in a special home.

Training and Employment.*(a)* Seriously Handicapped.

There are 22 persons near and prospectively blind who require the full range of Welfare Services, viz :—

Male	Female	Employed.
—	1	Undergoing training as a shorthand-typist.
—	1	Aged 25 years is married and not available for employment.
6	9	Over 65 years of age and not capable of employment.

- (b) Industrially Handicapped.
5 persons are mainly industrially handicapped and require only assistance in placement in employment. They are all employed (3M. 2F.).
- (c) Not seriously handicapped.
The remaining 29 adults on the register (16M. 13F.), are not seriously handicapped either socially or industrially and require observation only.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS (GENERAL CLASSES)

The register of handicapped persons shows a total of 227 fully registered cases, (Table I). There are also 118 potentially severely disabled persons whose circumstances have yet to be investigated (Table II). During the year 87 new registrations have been recorded. An analysis of the disabilities of the 227 in Table I and of the new registrations for the year is given in Tables III and IV.

From the tables mentioned above it will be seen that the predominant disabilities are arthritis and nervous diseases.

In view of the broad generality of some disability groups it has been thought helpful to further sub divide some of them *e.g.* groups H/L, Q/T, and V, into the types of disabilities registered under these heads. This breakdown is given in Table V which throws into relief the main causes in these groups respectively thus; Thrombosis, spasticity, disseminated sclerosis and epilepsy.

TABLE I

Number of persons registered as suffering from handicaps of a severe nature, as at 31st December, 1955:—

	Male	Female	Total
Children under 16 years	4	1	5
Adults employed	18	9	27
Adults not employed	114	81	195
Total	136	91	227

TABLE II

Notifications of disabled persons are received from many sources and where no immediate need is required the details are recorded in an observation register. The circumstances of each case are investigated at the earliest opportunity and placed on the main register if necessary.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

	Male	Female	Total
Referred by B.R.C.S. Hospitals etc.	27	7	34
Former subnormal & maladjusted pupils	16	9	25
Former physically handicapped pupils	21	17	38
*Spastic children 	11	10	21
Total 	75	43	118

TABLE III

General Classes — Analysis of Disabilities

The 227 persons shown in Table I have been analysed into the various categories of disabilities. These categories are as used by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in connection with the Disabled Persons Employment Act, 1944 and recommended for use by Local Authorities under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	Total
A/E	Amputation	11 (1Q/T 1H/L)	4 (1F 1Q/T)	15
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	21 (2 H/L)	25	46
G	Congenital malformations and deformities	2	2	4
H/L	Diseases of the digestive and genito, urinary, heart, circulatory and respiratory systems	21 (1 G)	5 (1 G)	26
Q/T	Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, trunk, limbs, spine.....	21 (2 G 1 H/L)	12 (1 H/L)	33
V	Organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, disseminated sclerosis, etc.	46 (2 Q/T)	27 (1 H/L)	73
U/W	Neurosis, psychoses other than in V above	3	9	12
X or Y	Tuberculosis, respiratory and non respiratory	10 (1 Q/T)	5 (1 v)	15
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified	1	2	3
	Total	136	91	227

N.B. : Figures shown in brackets denote the number of persons (as stated) suffering from multiple disabilities.

TABLE IV

New Registrations During 1955 — Analysis of Disabilities.

Disability	No. of Persons	Disability	No. of Persons
Osteomalacia	1	Neurosis	2
Epileptic	12	Dementia Praecox.....	1
Spastic	3	Hypertension	1
Amputation	6	Gun Shot Wound	1
Paralysis (Partial)	2	Disabling Hand	}
Poliomyelitis	5	Fractured Femur	
Hemiplegia	6	Incontinence	2
Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh	4	Vascular Disease of Heart	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	12	Spinal & R. Leg Deformity	1
Osteo Arthritis	3	Cranial Tumour	1
Disseminated sclerosis	4		
Spondylitis	2		
Sub. Normal	5		
T.B.	4		
Chronic Renal Disease	1		
Cardiac Disease	5		
Congenital Malformation	1		
		Total	87
		<i>Representing 41 males & 46 Females.</i>	

TABLE V

Analysis of the Groups H/L, Q/T and V, into the various disabilities registered. (sub totals as per Table III.)

	Male	Female	Total
H/L			
Thrombosis	7	—	7
Cardiac disease	5	2	7
Cerebral haemorrhage	2	1	3
Bronchitis and asthma	2	—	2
Ulcerated stomach	2	—	2
Lymphatic oedema	1	—	1
Haemophilia	1	—	1
Hypertension	1	—	1
Renal disease	—	1	1
Skin disease	—	1	1
Total	21	5	26
Q/T			
Spastic	12	8	20
Spondylitis	3	—	3
Gun shot wounds	2	—	2
Spinal tumour	—	1	1
Spinal injury	1	—	1
Dementia praecox	1	—	1
Ulcerated legs	1	—	1
Injury to hips and/or legs	1	3	4
Total	21	12	33

	Male	Female	Total
V.			
Epilepsy	14	12	26
Disseminated sclerosis	16	1	17
Poliomyelitis	8	6	14
Hemiplegia	4	6	10
Paraplegia	—	2	2
Friedreich's ataxia	2	—	2
Muscular dystrophy	1	—	1
Parkinsons disease	1	—	1
Total	46	27	73

During the year 1,218 visits have been made by the assistant welfare officer to handicapped persons in their homes.

Arising from these visits many needs have been brought to notice and below is given a schedule of the practical help which it has been possible to give to the severaly disabled.

Departmental equipment issued on loan, etc.,

Wireless sets 3.

Bedsteads and mattresses 3.

Childs push chair 1.

Invalid wheel chairs 2.

Blankets, 1 pair.

Clothing issued to 3 persons.

Knitting machine, 1 including instructions.

In addition and through the liaison existing with the Ministry of Health, Appliances Section, Southsea it has been possible to help handicapped persons to obtain the undermentioned equipment :—

Out door chairs etc.,	Push type	6
	Hand propelled	2
Indoor chairs etc.,	Invacar	1
	Self propelling	4
	Commode	1
	Transit	4

Employment and Training.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and National Service remunerative employment has been obtained for 15 disabled persons. A further two cases are receiving courses of industrial rehabilitation as follows.

1 at Letchworth — clerical course.

1 at Swindon — industrial.

For the more severely disabled who are unable to take advantage of the Ministry of Labour rehabilitation courses arrangements have been made with the British Red Cross Society to admit suitable persons to their occupational classes which are held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Attendances at these classes are quite regular at 24 and 32 respectively. Instruction is given in the making of soft toys, stools, baskets, bags, trays, lamp shades, etc. These articles are sold at various sales of work held during the year.

Expenditure.

A total of £180 has been spent on special grants for handicapped persons on the following items :—

Construction of pavement crossings.

Preparation of sites and providing concrete footpaths.

Personal requirements, bedding, special furniture, clothing, etc.
Stock equipment.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing is carried out on behalf of the Council by the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf in collaboration with the Department. The Committee is represented on the Council and Executive Committee of the Association by the Chairman and Mr. F. D. Glover.

TABLE I

ANALYSIS OF REGISTER AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955

Age Groups	Deaf			Hard of Hearing			Totals		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0 to 5 years	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
5 to 16 years	14	8	22	11	6	17	25	14	39
16 to 21 years	7	8	15	5	4	9	12	12	24
21 to 40 years	19	17	36	7	6	13	26	23	49
40 to 50 years	21	10	31	6	5	11	27	15	42
50 to 65 years	4	4	8	6	3	9	10	7	17
65 to 70 years	2	2	4	3	10	13	5	12	17
Over 70 years	1	1	2	12	15	27	13	16	29
Total	70	50	120	50	49	99	120	99	219

TABLE II

NUMBER EMPLOYED

Deaf		H. of H.		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F
44	13	18	4	62	17
				79	

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Special schools for the Deaf	.....	15
Special schools for Partially Deaf	.....	4
Ordinary Schools	.....	17
Institutions	.....	2
Total		<hr/> 38 <hr/>

PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT DURING 1955 :—

Deaf men	.....	5
Deaf women	.....	3
Total	.....	<hr/>8 <hr/>

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES**For the Deaf.**

Of the 96 Registered adult deaf in Southampton 60 are regular members of the Fairbairn Social Club for the Deaf. The Fairbairn Hall is open to this Club every Saturday until 10.30 p.m., also on Wednesday evenings and other times by arrangement. Billiards players take part in games on Monday evenings in conjunction with the Snooker League, sometimes 'At Home,' sometimes 'Away' (local hearing Clubs).

Social activities are arranged by the Social Committee consisting of the deaf themselves, elected annually. The Buffet and Canteen is managed by the Ladies Committee (all deaf). Weekly activities are : Billiards, Snooker, Table Tennis, Darts, Skittles, Mime Shows, Television, Dancing. Outside recreation : cricket, football, walks, picnics, outings etc. The Club is affiliated to the Southern Deaf Amateur Sports Association and visits other deaf clubs between Brighton and Bristol. Silent film shows have recently been re-introduced for winter evenings.

For the Hard of Hearing.

The Southampton and District Hard of Hearing Club meets at the Fairbairn Hall every Thursday evening. About 30 of the 50 members live in the County Borough of Southampton. The chief activity is dancing. They also use the billiards room, canteen and table tennis as required. They elect their own Social Committee annually. Outings and visits to other Clubs are arranged from time to time.

For Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

The Fairbairn Hall is open on Tuesday afternoons for the Deaf Women's Fellowship. Several of the members are hard of hearing.

Church services are held in the Association's own chapel on the first and third Sundays each month.

General.

There are no strict rules regarding the membership of these Clubs. Some born-deaf people who prefer pure oralism are members of the Hard of Hearing Club. On the other hand a number of hard of hearing people and those deafened in adult life are members of the Deaf Club and use manual language and signs.

RECEIVERSHIPS

The appointment of a Receiver is made by the Court of Protection to whom the Receiver is personally responsible for the carrying out of the terms of the Receivership Orders.

At the present time there are 11 current Receiverships involving a total Capital of approximately £10,000. In addition there are 23 cases where the Receiverships have been terminated but a charging order in favour of the Council in respect of maintenance charges accrued prior to the 5th July, 1948 remains. These charging orders can only be enforced on the discharge or death of the persons concerned.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Two films 'Sensitivity to Antibiotics: Improved Injection Technique' and 'District Nurse', both issued by the Central Film Library, were shown at the main Health Centre in February to members of the Health Visiting, Midwifery and District Nursing staffs.

The Central Council for Health Education held a one day course for medical and nursing staff in September on Education and Care of Women in Childbirth. The lectures were given by Dr. and Mrs. Grantley Dick Read in the Recreation Hall, Southampton General Hospital, and arrangements were made to enable the Assistant Medical Officers, Health Visitors and Municipal Midwives to attend the course.

The exhibition stands and topics provided by the Central Council for Health Education have been in use throughout the year. In addition appropriate publications, posters and pamphlets issued by the Central Council for Health Education and the Accident Prevention Council have been displayed or distributed at the ante-natal clinics, child welfare centres and the Civic Centre building.

SPECIAL REPORTS

In accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/54, a short statement on epileptics and spastics is included in this report, together with information concerning blind persons.

EPILEPTICS.

There are six school children, all girls, suffering from epilepsy on the Register of Handicapped Pupils, one of whom is receiving home tuition while a further four are in hospital schools and one received a period of convalescent treatment in hospital.

The Welfare Services section of the Department has been actively interested in thirty-one persons suffering from this condition during the past year, eighteen of whom are living at home with parents, seven placed in suitable colonies, one is in a hospital for mental defectives and one is in hospital receiving treatment for tuberculosis. A further case is in a special convent receiving training as a domestic, one is in a special home and two cases are in residential occupations.

A further classification of the above regarding their suitability for training and employment etc., is given below:—

Employed under ordinary industrial conditions	6
---	---

Capable of work or training:—

Under ordinary industrial conditions	2	
Sheltered workshops	1	
At home	1	
Under training	1	
Not capable of work	15	
Not available for work	1	
Children under 16 years of age	4	
	—	25
		—
		31
		—

SPASTICS.

At the end of the year there were known to the School Health Service forty-three children with spastic conditions. Seven of these are in special schools, two are recommended for home tuition, twenty-four cases attend ordinary schools and a further eight require special educational treatment. Two cases are not yet five years of age. In addition eight cases over school age are known to

the Welfare Services section, the training and employment position in respect of these eight cases being as follows:—

<i>Employed</i>					
Open industry	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pastime occupation	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
<i>Training</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<i>Not employed</i>	.....	(1 not capable)			2
					—
					8

TABLE A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—	Cause of Disability				Total
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others	
(a) No treatment	20	5	Nil	18	43
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	18	5	Nil	17	40
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	6 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 1	5	Nil	15 (b) 1 (d) 1	—

- (a) Patient refuses.
 (b) Still waiting.
 (c) Transferred.
 (d) Deceased.

B. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	—
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	—

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December, 1955.

The Report, as far as Sections I — XVI are concerned has been compiled in the form and sequence requested by the Minister of Health in a memorandum issued in 1952 to Medical Officers of Health of Port Health and Riparian Authorities.

Other matters dealing with the Port Health Service, but not specifically requested by the Minister, are also included in the Report.

During the year 1,869 vessels and 139 flying boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 695 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival, 505 coastwise vessels were visited and 108 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,316.

The number of passengers disembarked at the Port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 341,371, the number of passengers embarked at the port was 347,651.

65,430 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 90 transports.

The Authority dealt with 134 vessels in Southampton Water and Cowes Roads by tender; from these vessels 6,119 passengers were landed.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 78,271. The number of aliens subjected to a detailed medical inspection was 118, 8 of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

During the year 1,028 cases of infectious and other diseases were reported on vessels arriving.

None of the six quarantinable diseases (Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhus and Relapsing Fever) was landed in the Port.

1,771 sanitary inspections of vessels were made 164 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 126 vessels.

During the year 162 samples of drinking water taken from 39 vessels were examined bacteriologically; 3 samples of drinking water taken from 2 vessels were examined chemically; 38 samples of water taken from dock hydrants were examined bacteriologically.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 487,751 tons. The amount of food condemned was 504 tons 8 cwt. 2 qtrs. 5 lbs. 12 samples of imported foods were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination, and 1 sample was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis.

The Port Health Authority issued 223 Deratting Exemption Certificates and 5 Deratting Certificates under the International Sanitary Convention.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 110 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

The Health Control at the Marine Airport has been operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 139 flying boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 3,974.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and also the various Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Port Medical Officer.

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
H.C. Maurice Williams	Port Medical Officer of Health.	1.9.31	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens.
W. P. Cargill	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health.	16.2.42	B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens.
H. D. Rossiter	Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health.	28.4.52	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens.
J. W. Doupe	Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health.	15.2.54	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens.
C. P. C. Parker	Chief Port Sanitary Inspector	19.2.47	Cert. R.S.I. Cert. Meat and Other Foods, Cert. Naval Architecture.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Medical Inspector of Aliens.
P. Mansfield	Food Inspector	1.4.47	Cert. R.S.I. Cert. Meat & Other Foods. Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate.	
E. Matthews	Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector	10.6.35	Cert. R.S.I. Board of Trade Chief Engineer's Certificate.	
J. C. Pearson	Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector.	4.5.39	Cert. R.S.I. Cert. Meat & Other Foods. Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate.	
G. Thompson	Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector.	1.1.48	Cert. R.S.I.	
G. E. Webb	Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector.	16.11.53 (Resigned 29.1.55)	Cert. R.S.I. Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate.	
A. E. Gardner	Clerk.	19.12.26		
T. Schofield	Rodent Searcher.	20.8.45		
E. Sherbourne	Launchman	7.6.49		

SECTION II — AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE “ B ”

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	3,190	15,817,316	698	1,171	175
Coastwise	11,116	3,946,986	25	480	3
Total	14,306	19,764,302	*723	1,651	178

* Of the 723 vessels, 436 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone and 287 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the year

TABLE "C"

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers Inwards Number of passengers Outwards	344,200 363,100
Cargo Traffic	Principal Imports (Foreign) (Coastwise) Principal Exports	Fruit and Vegetables ; Grain, Flour, etc.,; Timber; Provisions; Wool; Metals; Hides and Skins; Meat; Building Materials; Chemicals and Chemical Fertilizers; Tobacco; Crude Oils, etc., Miscellaneous. Coal ; transhipped goods and home produce. General Manufactured goods; Textiles; Motor Cars, etc.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive	Algiers ; Amsterdam ; Aruba ; Baniyas ; Beira ; Bombay ; Bordeaux ; Bremerhaven ; Buenos Aires ; Cape- town ; Casablanca ; Charente ; Durban ; Djakarta ; Gandia ; Guernsey ; Halifax ; Hamburg ; Hong Kong ; Jersey ; Karachi ; Kingston ; Le Havre ; Madeira ; Mena al Ahmadi ; New York ; Port Said ; Port Antonio; Ras Tanura; Rotterdam; Sidon; Singapore; St. Malo; Sydney; Tiko; Tripoli; Wellington; Kure.	

SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic

Not applicable to this Port.

SECTION V — WATER SUPPLY

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR (a) THE DISTRICT, AND (b) SHIPPING.

The drinking water for both requirements is supplied by the Southampton Corporation ; the water is derived from deep wells sunk into the chalk at Otterbourne, Twyford, and Timsbury; and is supplemented by water obtained from the River Itchen at Otterbourne

The Southampton Corporation supplies water to the whole of the Southampton Docks, managed by the British Transport Commission, the Town Quay, the Shell-Mex Jetty at Hamble, the Esso Petroleum Company's jetties at Fawley, and the wharves at Eling, Redbridge and on the River Itchen.

2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Analysis of drinking water taken from Dock Hydrants.

During the year 38 samples of drinking water were taken from Dock hydrants, and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination; on analysis the samples were found to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the results of the water samples which were analysed :—

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
38	38	—	—	—	—	—	38

Analysis of Drinking Water supplied to the Docks.

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply :—

- (1) Port Health Office Old Docks
- (2) Transformer House New Docks (East end)
- (3) Pump House New Docks (West end)

Samples of water are taken weekly from each of these taps by a representative of the Borough Waterworks Engineer and Manager and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Analysis of Ships' Drinking Water.

During the year, 165 samples of drinking water were taken from 41 vessels; of this number 162 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 3 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis, 4 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ships' supplies, and 2 samples examined chemically were found to be unsatisfactory.

In all cases where results of analysis revealed contamination, further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following tables show the results of the water samples which were analysed :—

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
39	162	153	4	3	2	3	4	158

Chemical Examination

No. of vessels	No. of samples taken	Result of examination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
1	2	(1) The deposit in the sample of water was found to consist of carbon, silica, diatoms, algae, and many small moving organisms. (2) The deposit in the sample of water was found to consist of carbon, precipitated chalk, with finely divided organic debris with a small amount of mineral matter. No moving organisms were found. Remarks. The samples were submitted for examination following a breakdown of the ship's carbon filters resulting in the material retained on the filters gaining access to the general supply.	2	—
1	1	Nitrites 0.006 parts per million. Lead, copper, iron — absent. Zinc—Trace.	—	1
2	3		2	1

3. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES.

Hydrants used for supplying vessels are of the recessed type built into the quayside. Each hydrant is fitted with a short stand pipe protected by a metal screw cap. When not in use, the hydrant box is covered by a close-fitting plate flush with the quayside. In practice, as a precautionary measure, the stand pipe is 'flushed' on each occasion before connecting the hosepipe to the vessel.

Hosepipes used for connecting the hydrants with vessels are of the rubber or plastic lined canvas type, and when not in use, these are stored in special boxes at positions throughout the docks.

The British Transport Commission provides a special store within the docks area for the maintenance of all equipment used in connection with the supply of drinking water to vessels.

Inspection of the hydrants and hose connections, etc., are made from time to time during the year by officers of the Port Health Authority.

4. NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

Eight vessels are equipped for supplying drinking water to vessels which do not berth :—

S/Tug Canute	.....	Water carrying capacity	45 tons.
S/Tug Clausentum	.....	Water carrying capacity	45 tons.
S/Tug Romsey	.....	Water carrying capacity	100 tons.
S/Tug Sir Bevis	.....	Water carrying capacity	70 tons.
S/Tug Hamtun	.....	Water carrying capacity	70 tons.
M/V Abundance	.....	Water carrying capacity	41 tons.
M/V Graham Iris	.....	Water carrying capacity	8 tons.
M/V P.5	.....	Water carrying capacity	1 ton.

The suitability of these vessels for water carrying purposes and the sanitary conditions of the water-tanks have been found to be satisfactory.

These vessels are maintained and controlled under private ownership.

Chlorination on board :—

Certain of the shipping companies at Southampton at present undertake super chlorination of the whole of the water supply, even when the water taken on has previously been chlorinated, on the

assumption that the residual chlorine in the shore supply is not sufficient to destroy any contamination introduced during filling or storage of water. The water which has been subjected to super chlorination is de-chlorinated by means of carbon filters on the vessel. In addition to special apparatus installed for this purpose, it is also possible to chlorinate by means of chlorine in liquid or powder form. Each container holds a supply of chlorine which can be applied to a known quantity of water. The practice has been adopted by some of the shipping companies of having a mobile chlorination plant on the quayside. Chlorine in this case is introduced in gaseous form into the actual supply of water as it leaves the quayside hydrant. The amount of gas giving 2.5 parts per million of residual chlorine is introduced into the water by an automatic control which is governed by the rate of flow of the water being supplied to the vessel.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (REGULATION 6)

Under Regulation 6, a complete list of ports and seaboard, in which a confirmed or suspected case of a quarantinable disease has occurred during the past eight weeks, is compiled by the Port Medical Officer. The information is obtained from the Weekly Record of Quarantinable Diseases issued by the Ministry of Health, and is prepared on the first day of each month.

The list is forwarded in letter form to each Chief Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs and Excise, all Preventive Officers of H.M. Customs engaged on boarding duties, and to all Inward Pilots engaged within the Port and district of Southampton.

Any amendment found necessary to the list in the interim period of the dates of issue is forwarded, in the form of a supplement, to the persons concerned.

2. RADIO MESSAGES.

- (a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13).

Southampton is not a radio transmitting port for the purposes of Regulation 13.

- (b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2).)

Arrangements have been made for the reception (and decoding if necessary) of wireless messages sent direct to the Port Health Office, and the telegraphic address of 'Portelth, Southampton' has been registered by the Post Office.

Wireless messages which are not sent direct are received through approved shipping agents who have satisfied this Authority that they possess facilities for receiving such messages at all times of the day or night, and can undertake prompt transmission to the Port Health Office of any messages received by them relating to the state of health on board.

Upon receiving a wireless message indicating infectious disease on board, any special action, required and deemed necessary by the Port Medical Officer, for the mooring or berthing of the vessel or for the detention at a Mooring Station is given as a directive to the Agents for the guidance of the Master, and the vessel is boarded by the Port Medical Officer immediately upon arrival.

3. NOTIFICATION OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (REGULATION 14 (1) (b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

The Waterguard of H.M. Customs and Excise maintain a continuous launch patrol of Southampton Water throughout the day and night, and any case of sickness coming to their notice, which has not previously been reported by the master, is notified to the Port Health Office.

The Calshot Signal Station, which is maintained by the Southampton Harbour Board, also report any vessel observed to be displaying a signal indicating circumstances requiring the attention of the Port Medical Officer.

Upon receiving a message, the vessel is boarded by a Port Medical Officer as soon as possible at its place of anchorage, or immediately on arrival at the berth.

4. MOORING STATIONS (REGULATIONS 22 TO 30).

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

The following Mooring Stations have been established with the concurrence of the Customs and Harbour Authorities, and the consent (where necessary) of the Minister of Health.

Inner Mooring Stations.

(a) For vessels bound for the Railway Docks, Esso Petroleum Company's Jetty, or for Shell-Mex Jetty — the usual place of mooring, subject to the vessel being moored at least 6 feet from the quay or jetty.

(b) For vessels bound for places in the Southampton Port Health Area other than those specified at (a) between Hythe Pier and Pilot Cutter Moorings in Southampton Water.

Outer Mooring Stations.

(a) For Vessels not exceeding 500 feet in length — between Hamble Spit Buoy and Shell-Mex Jetty in Southampton Water.

(b) For vessels exceeding 500 Feet in length — at Stokes Bay.
The anchorages within the limits of the Outer Mooring Stations are the specified areas for the detention of vessels on which a case or suspected case of a quarantinable disease has been reported.

No standing directions have been issued under the Regulations.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR :—

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious disease (other than smallpox — See section VII).

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of such accommodation. Beds are available for cases of infectious diseases in the Chest Hospital, Southampton, and in the event of this hospital being full, arrangements are made for patients to be accommodated in isolation hospitals situated outside the area.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

The declaration of address and notification of change of address system is in operation for contacts disembarking at the port.

The Medical Officer of Health of the district to which passengers are proceeding is informed by letter, giving necessary particulars; contacts remaining in the borough are kept under observation by the Medical Officer of Health.

The same procedure applies to seamen who are paid off in this port.

When drafts of H.M. Armed Forces proceed to depots they are kept under surveillance by the Medical Officer responsible for the depots, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the drafts have proceeded is notified by this authority.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

Disinfection by formalin spray, together with the thorough cleansing of living quarters and hospital accommodation is carried out on all ships after the removal of infectious cases and infected bedding from the quarters.

Disinfection is normally carried out by the staff of the Health Department, but in some instances the work is carried out by the shipping companies under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Contacts and other persons requiring disinfection are taken to

the Corporation Disinfecting Station at West Quay, where fully equipped bathrooms are available. All infected bedding, clothing, and other articles removed from ships are also dealt with at the Station by means of steam disinfectors.

SECTION VII — SMALLPOX

1. NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT.
Crabwood Hospital, near Winchester.

2. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS.

The Southampton Corporation control and maintain a fleet of Ambulances at their West Quay Ambulance Station, and the transport of smallpox cases to hospital is effected by an ambulance from the depot.

All the crews are offered vaccination annually.

3. NAME OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT AVAILABLE.
Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams, Medical Officer of Health.
4. FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX.

All material from smallpox or suspected smallpox cases for which laboratory diagnosis is required, is sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII — VENEREAL DISEASE

INFORMATION AS TO THE LOCATION, DAYS AND HOURS OF THE AVAILABLE FACILITIES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN UNDER INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, INCLUDING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT AND THE STEPS TAKEN TO MAKE THESE FACILITIES KNOWN TO SEAMEN.

The treatment centre at the corner of New Road and Cardigan Road, Southampton, and the two clinics situated in the old and new docks respectively, are devoted entirely to the treatment of venereal diseases, and provide all facilities for treatment for sailors under the International Convention.

The three clinics are open at the following times :—

Town Clinic : Monday to Friday	0900	—	1200	hours
	1700	—	1900	„
Saturday	0900	—	1200	„
Dock Clinics : Monday to Friday	0900	—	1000	„
	1600	—	1700	„
Saturday	0900	—	1000	„

The Centres are under the charge of a full-time medical officer, and facilities are provided for daily treatment. The treatment centres enjoy the co-operation of ships' surgeons and shipping companies, who accept certificates of fitness to resume duty issued by the medical officer.

Cases of venereal disease on board vessels in the port coming to the notice of the port medical officers, are referred, in the first instance, to the centre in Cardigan Road, and subsequently receive further treatment either at the centre or at one of the clinics situated in the docks.

In-patient treatment is provided at the General Hospital, Southampton.

Leaflets giving particulars of the facilities available are left by the port sanitary inspectors on board vessels visited by them, and particulars are also given to seamen making application at the Port Health Office.

Notices giving particulars about these diseases are fixed in all the public conveniences in the docks.

SECTION IX — CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE 'D'

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	—	1
	Chickenpox	28	—	23
	Dysentery	1	—	1
	Enteric and Para Typhoid Fevers	1	1	2
	Gastro Enteritis	4	—	4
	German Measles	11	2	8
	Glandular Fever	2	—	2
	Infective Hepatitis.....	8	1	8
	Influenza	3	—	3
	Malaria	6	4	6
	Measles	19	2	15
	Mumps	20	1	17
	Pneumonia	19	5	21
	Pyrexia	8	4	9
	Scarlet Fever	1	—	1
	Tonsillitis	13	4	12
	Tuberculosis	89	8	37
	Venereal Disease	3	2	3
	Whooping Cough	7	—	3
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	1	1
	Chickenpox	5	—	5
	Encephalitis	1	—	1
	German Measles	1	—	1
	Malaria	1	—	1
	Measles	3	—	2
	Mumps	3	—	1
	Pneumonia	2	—	2
Cases landed from other ships	Chickenpox	—	2	2
	Measles	1	—	1
	Tuberculosis	2	—	1

SECTION X — OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There was no report during the year of any case infected during the voyage on any ship arriving in the port.

SECTION XI — MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No ships arrived during the year on which plague or suspected plague was reported during the voyage.

SECTION XII — MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

1. PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS.

All vessels which are 'home based' at Southampton are regularly inspected every six months for the renewal of the Port Form II Certificate and during the interim period of the granting of such certificates, routine inspections are also carried out by the port sanitary inspectors for evidence of rats.

Systematic inspections are carried out, where practicable, on all other vessels, and in special circumstances day to day inspections are made during discharge of cargoes.

2. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR.

A proportion of rats caught on vessels, and all rats found dead from causes not apparent, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

During the year 6 rats were sent to the laboratory for examination.

3. ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DERATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR.

Professional ratcatchers are available in the port and are employed by the shipping companies in all cases where methods of trapping or poisoning are considered adequate by the Port Health Authority for dealing with slight or moderate rat infestations on ships.

In cases of pronounced or widespread rat infestations, the deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation contractors using cyanide gas.

The following commercial contractors are available for such purposes :—

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, E.16.

The London Fumigation Co., Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.

Fumigation Services Ltd., Pylon Works, Hertford Road, Barking, Essex.

Ridpests Ltd., 18 Andrew Street, London, E.14.

The deratting of ships is also carried out with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) and the following contractors have been approved for applying this method for the eradication of rats.

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112 Victoria Dock Road, E.16.

Insecta Laboratories Ltd., 176 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

4. PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS.

Schedules of work are served on shipping companies in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring Deratting Exemption Certificates.

TABLE 'E'

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Black Rats	86
Brown Rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	6
Infected with Plague	Nil

TABLE "F"

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of deratting certificates issued		Number of de- ratting exemption certificates issued		Total certificates issued
After fumigation with	After trapping	After poisoning	Total	
HCN				
1	3	4	5	7
Other fumigant (State method)	2			6
5	Nil	Nil	5	161

SECTION XIII—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

TABLE "G"

Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving notices
	Statutory notices	Other notices	
126 comprising :—			
Defects of original construction	3		
Structural defects through wear and tear	32	126	Complied 108
Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	129		
TOTAL	126	126	108

SECTION XIV — PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948

INFORMATION RESPECTING ANY SHELL-FISH BEDS OR LAYINGS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE AUTHORITY STATING WHETHER THEY ARE, IN THE OPINION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, LIABLE TO POLLUTION. A REPORT OF ANY ACTION TAKEN, WHICH SHOULD STATE WHETHER ANY PROHIBITED AREA HAS BEEN PRESCRIBED, SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

There are no shell-fish beds within the Port Health District which are maintained or operated commercially.

The Southampton Shell-Fish Order, 1953, made under the above Regulations prohibits the collection for sale for human consumption of cockles, winkles, mussels, butterfish or whelks taken from that part of the area over which the Port Sanitary Authority extends by virtue of the Southampton Port Sanitary Order, 1935, north of a straight line drawn from Stone Point on the west boundary to Hill Head on the east boundary of such area.

Copies of the Order were posted at various points during the year.

Observations have been made from time to time during the year by officers of this Authority; no infringement of the Order has been noted.

SECTION XV — MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF ALIENS

1. LIST OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF ALIENS HOLDING WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT.

Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams.
Dr. W. P. Cargill.
Dr. H. D. Rossiter.
Dr. J. W. Doupe.

2. LIST OF OTHER STAFF ENGAGED ON THIS WORK. Nil.

3. ORGANISATION OF WORK.

On the cross-channel railway steamers from Le Havre and St. Malo, medical inspection is carried out on shore at the same time as the immigration inspection.

On other vessels medical inspection is carried out on the vessel at the time of arrival and before the passengers are disembarked.

4. NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC. Table attached.

5. ACCOMMODATION FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

The immigration inspection of passengers from the cross-channel boats is carried out in properly equipped accommodation in the sheds adjacent to the berths at which the vessels arrive.

A medical room is available for detailed examination.

If female passengers have to be examined, the purser of the vessel provides a stewardess to assist.

On other vessels, when necessary, the doctor's office or hospital is used for detailed examinations.

SECTION XVI — MISCELLANEOUS

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL, ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD SHIP FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Arrangements are made on application to the Superintendent of the Cemeteries and the Crematorium situated within the Borough of Southampton and maintained by the Corporation.

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detail medical examination	Certificates issued			
				A Unsound mind or mentally defective	B(1) Undesirable for medical reasons	Inability to support B(2) Likely to require medical treatment	C Conditionally landed for further medical examination
1 Total number of aliens landing in the port	78,263	78,153	110	5	7	—	—
2 Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	8	—	8	4	4	—	—
Total Aliens arriving	78,271	78,153	118	9	11	—	—

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of British Transport Commission, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passenger traffic during, 1955.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Australia and New Zealand	19,852	12,401
Canada	19,522	17,119
Channel Islands	104,016	101,830
China and Japan	2,845	6,931
Cruises	30,487	24,918
East Africa	86	198
Far East (Malaya)	533	325
France	52,101	53,863
Germany	1,349	1,476
Holland	376	273
India and Pakistan	2,760	2,115
Indonesia	1,318	2,669
Middle East	690	920
South Africa	23,656	25,836
South America & West Indies	7,005	6,675
United States	74,710	90,019
West Africa	65	60
North Africa	—	23
 Total	 341,371	 347,651

These figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H.M. Armed Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

During 1955, 90 calls were made by transports which landed 65,430 passengers and troops; 505 oil tankers arrived in the Authority's area to discharge or load fuel oil or spirit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the ten years 1946-1955

Disease	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	3	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	2
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	41	18	31	36	35	56	57	67	45	66
Diphtheria	6	2	4	3	—	6	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	53	27	24	5	22	9	9	3	5	6
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	7	11	7	4	3	1	1	2	3	2
Measles	610	46	50	67	42	75	103	119	41	76
Mumps	31	24	31	16	17	32	58	38	34	40
Poliomyelitis	9	8	8	5	6	8	2	4	3	2
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	3	2	7	2	4	3	5	1	2
Smallpox	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	309	149	105	102	68	93	122	128	108	102
Typhus Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	15	17	4	8	1	9	13	9	4	16
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS AT SEA

Forty eight deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton :—

Accidents	2	Pneumonia	2
Cancer	4	Other Diseases	9
Heart Diseases	31		

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year:—

Disease	How dealt with							
	Total Cases Reported	Removed to hospitals or nursing homes	Removed to Military or Naval hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	1
Accidents	42	25	2	—	8	5	2	—
Appendicitis	20	12	—	1	3	3	—	1
Arthritis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bronchitis	13	5	—	—	—	5	—	3
Cancer	12	5	—	—	—	3	4	—
Cerebral Thrombosis	11	7	—	—	—	4	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	66	13	3	5	7	14	—	24
Diarrhoea	6	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
Duodenal Ulcer	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Encephalitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	199	1	—	—	3	3	—	192
German Measles	23	4	—	1	4	9	—	5
Glandular Fever	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Heart Disease	67	23	1	—	2	10	31	—
Infective Hepatitis	12	1	5	—	—	3	—	3
Influenza	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	1
Malaria	11	3	5	1	—	2	—	—
Measles	76	9	1	3	21	12	—	30
Mumps	40	3	4	3	5	14	—	11
Mental Disorders	35	21	2	—	4	8	—	—
Nephritis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pharyngitis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pleurisy	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	36	15	5	—	6	4	2	4
Poliomyelitis	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia	13	7	2	—	—	3	—	1
Rheumatism	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tonsillitis	21	3	3	—	2	11	—	2
Ulcers	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	102	28	56	—	3	15	—	—
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal Disease	7	—	3	—	2	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	16	—	—	—	—	7	—	9
Other Diseases	148	64	5	2	21	37	9	10
Total	1,028	268	105	19	103	181	48	304

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN

During the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up :—

Tuberculosis cases arriving on vessels :—

Deck department	.....	.....	.....	6
Engineers' department	.....	.....	.....	3
Stewards' department	.....	.....	.....	1
Laundry	.....	.....	.....	1

Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving :—

Deck department	.....	.....	.....	9
Engineers' department	.....	.....	.....	3
Stewards' department	.....	.....	.....	11

(Contacts of four cases notified).

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under the above Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (application to Shipping) Order, 1951, it is the duty of a local authority to secure so far as practicable that any vessel in their district which is not a sea-going ship is kept free from rats and mice.

The Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Eire, and Northern Ireland, and has, after such inspection issued the appropriate Rodent Control Certificate.

During 1955, 110 Rodent Control Certificates were issued by this Authority. The period of validity of certificates granted under the Order is four months from the date of issue.

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under :—

Verbal notices to abate nuisances	121
Letters to Owners	5

Total	126
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In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Ministry of Transport — Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations, 1953, and the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation — Crew Accommodation in Merchant Ships (Handbook for the guidance of Shipowners) 1953. The Regulations and recommendations have proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between the Ministry of Transport Surveyors and officers of this Authority in the assessment of the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS

Nationality of Vessel	No. of sanitary inspections during 1955	No. of vessels on which defects were found	Classification of defects		
			Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,224	104	3	24	99
Other	547	22	—	8	30
TOTAL	1,771	126	3	32	129

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied :—

<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Accummulation of stagnant water, rubbish etc.	6	6
Bunks — Defective	1	—
Dampness — Condensation	2	2
Decks — Defective	1	—
Doors — Missing	1	—
Galleys, pantries, food storage, including equipment therein, insanitary or defective	13	11
<i>Carried forward</i>	24	19

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>					<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>					24	19
Ice Boxes — Insanitary					1	1
Infestation —						
Galleys and Pantries — Cockroaches					12	8
Rats					1	1
Provision Storerooms — Cockroaches					10	7
Weevils					1	1
Mice					1	1
Accommodation — Cockroaches					7	4
Fleas					1	1
Rats					2	2
Holds — Mice					2	2
Rats					6	6
Other compartments — Rats					4	3
Living Spaces — Insanitary					1	1
Paintwork Dirty or defective					1	1
Scuppers — Choked					6	5
Sinks — Defective					2	1
Smoke nuisances					22	22
Washplaces — Basins defective					1	—
Compartment insanitary					1	—
Scuppers choked					2	2
Showers defective					2	2
Floors defective					1	—
Water absent					1	—
W.C.'s — Compartment insanitary					4	4
Flush defective or inadequate					8	3
Flush tanks empty					2	2
Pans choked					6	5
Pans defective					8	7
Pans foul					9	9
Seats missing or defective					6	3
Soil pipes choked					4	4
Other nuisances or defects					5	2
Total					164	129

NUMBER OF VESSELS VISITED, INCLUDING RE-VISITS, WITH PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS

Year	Vessels from Foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1946	1,643	547	2,190	107	10.32
1947	2,038	827	2,865	188	11.87
1948	2,554	1,124	3,678	367	16.62
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50
1951	2,799	970	3,769	316	13.17
1952	2,574	894	3,468	316	12.49
1953	2,378	823	3,201	193	8.18
1954	2,635	665	3,300	124	5.96
1955	2,703	613	3,316	126	5.30

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Total	Defective	Flying Boats
American	162	1	163	—	—
Argentine	2	1	3	—	1
Belgian	—	2	2	—	—
Brazilian	—	1	1	—	—
British	879	417	1,296	104	138
Ceylon	1	—	1	—	—
Costa Rica	4	—	4	—	—
Danish	3	25	28	—	—
Dutch	85	192	277	1	—
Finnish	1	—	1	—	—
French	73	17	90	2	—
German	26	70	96	1	—
Greek	18	—	18	—	—
Icelandic	—	1	1	—	—
Iraq	—	1	1	—	—
Irish	—	2	2	—	—
Israel	—	1	1	—	—
Italian	19	7	26	7	—
Liberian	32	5	37	—	—
Morocco	1	—	1	—	—
Norwegian	27	82	109	6	—
Panama	107	15	122	5	—
Polish	1	11	12	—	—
Portuguese	16	9	25	—	—
Spanish	3	2	5	—	—
Swedish	11	40	51	—	—
Swiss	—	1	1	—	—
Total	1,471	903	2,374	126	139

**DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1955**

Net tonnage	Number of ships	Deratting Certificates issued	Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
Ships up to 300 tons	35	—	35	35
Ships from 301 to 1,000 tons	62	—	62	62
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	13	2	11	13
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	68	3	65	68
Ships over 10,000 tons	50	—	50	50
Total:—	228	5	223	228

DANGEROUS DRUGS

Five certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs (3) Regulations, 1923, during the year.

SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS — HEALTH CONTROL

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 139 flying boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 3,974.

The flying-boats using the Marine Airport have been operated by the Aquila Airways Ltd., during the year under review 80 flying boats arrived from Madeira, 2 from Las Palmas, 2 from New Zealand, 2 from Venice, 1 from Lisbon, 26 from Genoa, 1 from Stavanger 10 from Capri and 15 from Santa Margherita.

All flying-boats reported a clean bill of health.

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers and crew after they had arrived in this country.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The number of aliens arriving by aircraft and dealt with by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is included in the annual return given in this Report.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF, AND OTHER STATISTICS, DURING THE YEAR, 1955

Steamers (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	1,206
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	663
Flying Boats (from foreign) visited	.....	.....	.....	139
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	.....	.....	.....	265
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	.....	.....	.....	240
Total steam, motor and flying boats visited	.....	.....	.....	<hr/>2,513 <hr/>

Number of British vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	1,434
Number of British vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	662
Number of Foreign vessels visited	.....	.....	.....	1,079
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited	.....	.....	.....	141
Total vessels visited	.....	.....	2,513	
Total vessels re-visited	.....	.....	803	
Total :	.....	.....	.....	3,300
Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition				2,248
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition				126
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops	.....	.....	.....	524,074
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	.....	.....	.....	386,009
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise)	.....	.....	.....	2,719
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise)	.....	.....	.....	18,150
Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops)				930,952
Number of passengers landed from 4 tenders in South-ampton Water	.....	.....	.....	8
Number of passengers landed from 130 tenders in Cowes Roads	.....	.....	.....	6,111
Number of passengers landed from 134 tenders	.....	.....	.....	6,119
Number of passengers landed from 139 Flying-boats	.....	.....	.....	3,974
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed from vessels	.....	.....	.....	98
Number of rats captured and destroyed about docks	.....	.....	.....	74
Number of rats examined bacteriologically	.....	.....	.....	44

FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937 AND 1948
 PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926
 PUBIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1953.
 PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934
 PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924
 FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949

Inspection and examination of imported foodstuffs covered by the above Regulations has been facilitated by the assistance

given by officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, British Transport Commission (British Transport Docks), the shipowners and shipping agencies and the various fruit importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 487,751 tons.

The following items are the principal imports, together with tonnage.

Fruit (Citrus)	.....	.....	.....	86,063	Tons
Fruit (Deciduous)	.....	.....	.....	140,746	„
Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	61,372	„
Grain and Flour	.....	.....	.....	150,034	„
Provisions including Meat and Meat					„
Products	.....	.....	.....	49,536	„
				<hr/>	
			TOTAL	487,751	„
				<hr/>	

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 were as follows :—

Form ' A ' (Consent to removal of unsound food)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Form ' E ' (special procedure)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	201
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for inedible purposes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Formal request for examination under Regulation 7 (3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Export Notice under Regulation 11 (4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for analysis during the year, as provided by the Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.)

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken
1	Unpasteurised Orange Base	S. Africa	Benzoic Acid 122 ppm. Tin Less than 10 ppm. Arsenic Nil. Lead Nil. Importer notified.
2	Strawberry Jam	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.
3	Seedless Grapefruit	Haifa	Sample satisfactory.
4	Lemons	Haifa	Sample satisfactory.
5	Oranges	Haifa	Sample satisfactory.
6	Dried Apricots	S. Africa.	2,050 ppm. S.O.2.
7	Dried Apricots	S. Africa	2,030 ppm. S.O.2.
8	Meat Tenderiser	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.
9	Banana Fruit and Part stem	W. Indies	Sample satisfactory.
10	Liquid Frozen Whole Hen Egg	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.
11	Table Jelly Crystals	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.
12	Glazed Pineapples	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.
13	Currants	S. Africa	Sample satisfactory.

**QUANTITIES OF MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND HORSE FLESH
LANDED IN THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1955**

	Countries of Origin							U.S.A.	Total
	Argentina	Belgium	France	Denmark	Nether-lands	South Africa	Uruguay		
Beef: Frozen Quarters	30,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,096
Chilled Quarters	52,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,074
Cuts (Bags)	3,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,552
Offal (Parcels)	22,890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,890
Mutton: Casings	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
Lamb: Carcases	74,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,452
Offal (Parcels)	1,017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,017
Pork: Casings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Sides	2,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,496
Horse Flesh (Bags)	—	—	—	—	—	12,149	—	—	12,149
Canned Meat Products	41,197	145	5,700	2,707	14,572	14,992	2,500	40	81,853
Totals:—	227,774	145	5,700	2,707	14,572	27,150	2,500	55	280,603

FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 504 tons, 8 cwt. 2 qrts. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.; surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Apples		13	0	18
Avocado Pears				7
Bananas	434	5	3	16
Carrots	63	3	0	27
Conserve		1	0	$20\frac{3}{4}$
Fish (Canned)				$5\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit (Canned)		5	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit (Dried)		11	0	0
Fruit (Pulp and Juice)		3	3	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Grapes		13	1	13
Grapefruit		6	3	16
Lettuce		8	2	24
Litches				16
Margarine				$16\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (Canned)		4	1	8
Meat (Fresh)		3	3	14
Milk				6
Onions		11	2	0
Oranges		14	2	15
Pears		1	0	8
Plums		1	3	8
Poultry			1	$24\frac{1}{2}$
Rice		1	3	17
Shellfish	1	0	0	0
Soups				1
Tomatoes		15	2	2
Vegetables (Canned)			2	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Total :	504	8	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$

Condemned Food—Method of Disposal

	Tons	cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Destroyed by burning or dumping	504	8	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$
TOTAL	504	8	2	$5\frac{1}{4}$

Offal

All offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Canned Goods.

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 1,232,290 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs, as such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health Regulations.

The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926

There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

Under Part VI (Transport and Handling) inspection of meat-conveying vehicles has been carried out within the area, and general observations have been made during discharge of meats and meat products, aboard ships, on quayside and in cargo sheds.

Caseous Lymphadenitis

As in previous years a percentage examination of consignments of lambs has been carried out.

Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations, 1949

There have been no imports of whalemeat and products into the port during the year under review.

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